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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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7 June 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Urges Seoul To Respond to Talks Proposal (XINHUA, 9 May 85)	1
Yang Shangkun Lauds DPRK Friendship at KPA Show (XINHUA, 3 May 85)	2
Briefs	
Banquet for Japanese Envoy	4
DPRK Railway Art Troupe Welcomed	4

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO Article Lauds Sino-Burmese Ties (Ke Xianwei; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 May 85)	5
SRV Launches Attack on Thai Base, Uses SAM's (XINHUA, 9 May 85)	8
SRV Cambodian Offensive Fails, New Strategy Afoot (XINHUA, 9 May 85)	9
Son Sann's Forces Active in Cambodian Interior (XINHUA, 11 May 85)	11
SRV Troop Incursion Into Thailand Claimed 10 May (XINHUA, 12 May 85)	12
Thai Troops Fight Vietnamese Intruders in Trat Province (XINHUA, various dates)	13
Flush-out Operation	13

Thai Attack	13
SRV Reinforcements	14
Thai Officials Commend Troops	14
Thai Forces Retake Hill	15

Briefs

SRV Fencing Thai-Cambodian Border	16
SRV Troops Killed Near Kampot	16

EASTERN EUROPE

Yugoslavia Carries Forward Tito's Policy (Yan Zheng; RENMIN RIBAO, 4 May 85)	17
---	----

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Briefs

Qian Liren Meets Uruguayan Delegation	19
---------------------------------------	----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nie Rongzhen on PRC Nuclear Weapons Development (Nie Rongzhen; BEIJING REVIEW, No 17, 29 Apr 85)	20
Prospects for Separating Functions of Government, Enterprises (Li Pengcheng; LIAOWANG, No 51, 17 Dec 84)	28
JINGJI RIBAO Discusses Ideal of Communism (Wang Zhaozheng; JINGJI RIBAO, 29 Apr 85)	31

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Meeting Opens (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 6 May 85)	34
Su Yiran Attends Police Parade 11 May (Shandong Provincial Service, 11 May 85)	35
Zhang Jingfu, Wang Daohan View Art Exhibit (JIEFANG RIBAO, 7 May 85)	36
Shandong Issues Circular on Intellectuals Policy (DAZHONG RIBAO, 24 Apr 85)	37
Fujian's Xiang Nan Meets Attendees of Meeting (Fujian Provincial Service, 10 May 85)	38

Fujian Governor Entertains Visiting Hong Kong Officials (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 16 May 85)	39
Fujian Radio Calls for Persistence in Reform (Fujian Provincial Service, 6 May 85)	40
Jiangsu People's Congress Presidium Meets (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 7 May 85)	42
Wang Fang Addresses Zhejiang Tea Party (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 8 May 85)	43
Huang Huang at Anhui Party History Meeting (ANHUI RIBAO, 29 Apr 85)	44
Anhui Governor Stresses Sports Development (Anhui Provincial Service, 9 May 85)	45
Problems of Intellectuals Discussed (WEN HUI BAO, various dates)	46
Cultivating People of Talent, by Yao Shihuang	46
Social Science Support Urged, by Jiang Binghai	48
Keeping Talented Personnel, by Weng Feng	49
Conditions at Shanghai Museum	51
Yang Ti Comments, by Yang Ti	52
Academy of Science Official, by Yan Dongsheng	54
Letters to Editor	57
Role of Intellectuals Discussed, by Ye Yuan	59
Academic Levels, Titles of Posts, by Zhou Yicheng	60
Academic Debate Must Observe the Rule of Equity (Zhou Yicheng, et al.; JIEFANG RIBAO, 20 Mar 85)	63
Shanghai Party Committee on Recruiting Intellectuals (JIEFANG RIBAO, 23 Mar 85)	66
Agriculture College Recruits Intellectuals Into the Party (Ni Hao; JIEFANG RIBAO, 17 Mar 85)	69
Writers Propose 'Truth in All Types of Theory' (Yu Wujin, et al.; JIEFANG RIBAO, 12 Feb 85)	70
Book on Scientific Leadership Recommended (Liu Rongchong; FUJIAN RIBAO, 11 Jan 85)	73
Lessons From Severe Mismanagement Cases (FUJIAN RIBAO, 16 Jan 85)	75
Jinling Vocational College Progressively Trains Students (Shi Jinchang, Zhang Chengjun; WEN HUI BAO, 26 Jan 85)	77

Development of Vocational Secondary Education Urged (Chen Zhengxiang, Peng Qixiu; RENMIN RIBAO, 14 Apr 85) ...	79
No Encroachment of Party Members by the Party (WEN HUI BAO, 27 Jan 85)	82
Thoughts From Liu Binyan (WEN HUI BAO, 27 Jan 85)	83
Marxist Politico-Economics Explained (LILUN YU SHIJIAN, No 1, 3 Jan 85)	84
Briefs	
Hong Kong Governor Greeted	91
Shanghai Apartment Building Inauguration	91
Fujian Scholarship Fund Ceremony	91
Cypriot Socialist Visits Shanghai	91
Somali Delegation Feted in Shanghai	92
Polish, Japanese Visitors Welcomed	92
Burundi Delegation in Shandong	92
Sumitomo Bank Office Inauguration	92
Nepalese Minister's Shanghai Visit	92
Hong Kong Fair Closing	92
Officials Attend Jiangsu People's Congress	93
Official Attends Shandong's Calligraphy Exhibit	93
Death of Anhui CPPCC Member Mourned	93
Shanghai Delegation Leaves for DPRK	93
DPRK Christian Group Visits Jiangsu	93
Cuban Vice-Minister Visits Nanjing	94
Tanzanian Delegation Feted in Shanghai	94
Non-Party Intellectual Office Established	94

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Reader Asks Why Teachers Are Beaten Up in Henan Province (Xu Ping; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Apr 85)	95
Better Treatment of Teachers Urged (Ye Ban; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Apr 85)	97
Need To Uphold Academic Freedom Emphasized (Chen Zhenhong, Li Hongsheng; NANFANG RIBAO, 15 Mar 85)	98
Guangdong People's Congress Appeals for Educational Reform (Wu Wenxiang; NANFANG RIBAO, 17 Mar 85)	100
Guangzhou Congress Calls for Promoting Reform, Open-Door Policy (GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 20 Mar 85)	102
Congress Adopts Six Resolutions	102
Biographical Data on Deputy Mayor-elect	105
Yang Ziyuan Elected Deputy Mayor	105

Literary Tabloids Flourish in Guangxi (YANGCHENG WANBAO, 12 Mar 85)	107
NORTH REGION	
Briefs	
School for Handicapped Opens	108
NORTHEAST REGION	
Liaoning Leaders Pay Tribute to Soviet Martyrs (Liaoning Provincial Service, 9 May 85)	109
Liaoning, Japanese Prefecture Celebrate Anniversary (Liaoning Provincial Service, 9 May 85)	110
Liaoning's Guo Feng on Correcting Malpractices (Li Xinyan; XINHUA, 5 May 85)	111
Guo Feng Visits Shenyang Party Committee (LIAONING RIBAO, 26 Apr 85)	114
Heilongjiang Holds CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 9 May 85)	118
Heilongjiang People's Congress Session To Open 15 May (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 9 May 85)	119
Heilongjiang Discloses Congress Session Agenda (Zhao Zhenhua; Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 13 May 85)	120
Heilongjiang People's Congress Standing Committee Meeting Ends (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 11 May 85)	122
Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee Session Opens (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 12 May 85)	123
Heilongjiang Honors Soviet Martyrs 9 May (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 9 May 85)	124
XINHUA Praises Dalian's Vocational Education (XINHUA, 4 May 85)	125
Li Lian Elected Director of Photographers' Association (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 29 Apr 85)	126
Liaoning Strengthens Ties With Hong Kong (XINHUA, 13 May 85)	127
Briefs	
Officials Meet Japanese Delegation	128
Japanese Delegation Leaves for Beijing	128
Soviet Martyrs Honored by Jilin	128

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PRC in Front Rank of Arms Trade (Clare Hollingworth; PACIFIC DEFENCE REPORTER, May 85)	129
PLA Helps Henan, Hubei in Construction Work (Feng Jinjing, Niu Jingshun; XINHUA, 10 May 85)	132
Lanzhou Military Region Participates in Jilin Fair (Gansu Provincial Service, 7 May 85)	133
Guangzhou PLA Launches Legal System Publicity (Ai Pu, Ji Juxing; RENMIN RIBAO, 13 May 85)	134
Xizang Regional Police Commander Visits Local Units (Xizang Regional Service, 14 May 85)	136

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK URGES SEOUL TO RESPOND TO TALKS PROPOSAL

OW092212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (XINHUA)--South Korea should pay attention to domestic and foreign opinion and make positive response to Pyongyang's proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks as early as possible.

This was urged by NODONG SINMUN, the leading newspaper of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), in an article today, one month after the DPRK put forth the proposal.

The paper pointed out that the proposal, aimed at seeking reconciliation and national reunification has mapped out a most practical and reasonable way for relaxing tension and maintaining peace in the Korean Peninsula.

That is why the proposal has been warmly supported and welcomed by the people in the North and many in the South of Korea and by party and government leaders as well as people of over 80 countries, the paper said.

The paper reaffirmed DPRK's unswerving determination to ease up the tension in the peninsula through dialogues and consultations and to explore the way for peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4000/224

NORTHEAST ASIA

JPRS-CPS-85-056
7 June 1985

YANG SHANGKUN LAUDS DPRK FRIENDSHIP AT KPA SHOW

OW041130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--The visiting Korean People's Army ensemble premiered here this evening.

Among those attending the brilliant performance were Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau and permanent vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA; Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA; and Hong Xuezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese PLA.

Before the performance, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, and Hong Xuezhi met with the responsible person and principal members of the ensemble.

Yang Shangkun extended his warm welcome to the Korean artists. He pointed out: China and Korea are fraternal countries. The friendship between the two governments, the two peoples, the two parties, and the two armies of China and Korea is an intimate, militant friendship cemented with blood.

Senior Colonel Han Chang-su, head of the ensemble, said that the great friendship between the two peoples and armies of Korea and China is constantly growing under the cultivation and attention of the leaders of the two countries. He said that the Korean people would make every effort to strengthen this friendship.

A welcoming ceremony followed the meeting. Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the General Political Department and Han Chang-su successively delivered ebullient speeches. On behalf of the General Political Department, Zhou Keyu presented to the ensemble a silk banner inscribed: "The tune of the jia-qin [a string musical instrument] sings the praise of friendship, and the surging Yalu River sends deep love." On behalf of the ensemble, Han Chang-su also presented to the General Political Department a silk banner, inscribed: "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood between the two peoples and armies of Korea and China!"

The Korean artists presented Korean and Chinese songs and dances, including "Song of General Kim Il-song," "Joy of Good Harvests," and "On the Field of Hope." Their brilliant performance constantly won warm applause.

At the end of the performance, Yang Shangkun and other leading comrades mounted the stage to shake hands cordially with the performers, congratulating them on their successful performance, and presenting a flower basket to them.

Also among those attending the performance were responsible persons of the Ministry of Culture, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the China-Korea Friendship Association, and the Beijing Municipal Government; representatives of PLA units in Beijing; and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Korean Embassy in China Kin Chang-ke and Korean Military Attache Cheong To-chol.

CSO: 4005/924

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

BANQUET FOR JAPANESE ENVOY--Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Entrusted by Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Secretary General Wang Hanbin of the NPC Standing Committee hosted a dinner here this evening to entertain Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae and other officials of the Japanese Embassy here for the warm reception accorded to Peng Zhen during his recent visit to Japan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

DPRK RAILWAY ART TROUPE WELCOMED--Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Li Peng met with the leading members and principal performers of a visiting Korean railway art troupe in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The troupe was led by Choe Gi-son, deputy director of the Political Department of the DPRK Ministry of Railways. Present at the meeting were Deng Cunlun, advisor to PRC Ministry of Railways; and Li Senmao, vice minister of the PRC Ministry of Railways. The art troupe arrived in Beijing on 7 May at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Railways. It gave its first performance at the Erqi Theater tonight. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1648 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/924

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE LAUDS SINO-BURMESE TIES

HK130923 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 6

[Article by Ke Xianwei [2688 6343 0251]: "The 'Paukphaw' Affection"]

[Text] The late Vice Premier Chen Yi wrote the following verses to laud the Sino-Burmese friendship: "Beijing's close neighbor, our friendship has a long standing, like the mountain which is evergreen, and the river which never stops flowing." China and Burma are so closely related that villages of the two countries are within sight of each other and the crowing of their cocks and barking of their dogs are within hearing of each other. The people along the border of the two countries have similar customs and blood relationships and speak the same language. Since ancient times, they have lived in harmony and have fostered the Paukphaw affection. Like the surging Nu Jiang and Salween, the friendship between China and Burma goes back to ancient times.

The same historical experiences of being occupied and oppressed and the common desire of defending national independence and safeguarding Asian and world peace after the war have bound China and Burma closely together, thus enabling the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries to develop on a new basis.

Burma was among the countries which first established diplomatic relations with us after the founding of the PRC. Following the establishment of diplomatic relations in June 1950, the relations between the two countries entered a new stage. More than 30 years ago, China and Burma jointly proposed the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. These famous principles have stood the test of time. They are praised and accepted by the majority of countries and have become the basic principles guiding the relations between countries. Moreover, these principles are increasingly displaying their great vitality. It can be said that China and Burma are the typical example in implementing the five principles.

China and Burma set a fine example in settling their historical problems satisfactorily through friendly consultations. While visiting China in January 1960, President U Ne Win signed the Sino-Burmese boundary agreement

with Premier Zhou Enlai. In October the same year, the two governments concluded the Sino-Burmese border treaty. This was the first border treaty concluded between new China and its neighbor through peaceful consultations. It laid a solid foundation for consolidating and further developing Sino-Burmese friendship. It was precisely the profound friendly feelings of mutual trust and sincerity established between the leaders of the two countries in the 1950's that gave impetus to the development of their friendly relations. The years of mutual support and assistance, sincere cooperation, and jointly developing their state relations have also made valuable contributions to the lofty cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding world peace. Although tremendous changes have taken place in the international situation since the establishment of diplomatic relations 35 years ago, the true friendship between the peoples of China and Burma has remained steadfast.

The number of visits between the leaders of China and Burma is also the highest as compared with other countries. The late Premier Zhou Enlai visited Burma on 9 occasions, while Chairman U Ne Win visited China on 12 occasions. Chairman Liu Shaoqi visited Burma twice in 1963 and 1966. Other leaders of the two countries also paid visits to each other on many occasions. In recent years, the visits between the leaders of China and Burma have become more frequent. Following the downfall of the "gang of four," Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping paid a visit to Burma in early 1978 carrying with him the sincere friendship of the Chinese people to the people of Burma. He was accorded a warm and grand welcome. Public opinion in Burma highly praised that "His Excellency Deng Xiaoping is respected and loved by the citizens of the PRC as well as by the people of the Socialist Republic of Burma and the world." In January 1981, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Burma, the first country he was invited to visit after assuming office. During the period, Deng Yingchao was also invited to visit Burma. The close contacts between the leaders of the two countries further consolidated and developed the traditional friendship between China and Burma.

For over many years, China and Burma have strengthened friendly cooperation in political, economic, and cultural fields based on the spirit of mutual benefit and joint development. Sino-Burmese trade has developed considerably in recent years. The major commodities imported from Burma to China include rice, timber, ingot lead, and jade. Burma is well known in the world for its large quantity of precious stone. Over the last 20 years or so China has been the largest purchaser of jade in the jewelry trade fair held annually by Burma. In accordance with the two economic and technological cooperation agreements signed between the two countries, the workers and technical personnel of China and Burma have in cooperation completed a series of economic construction projects one after another in Burma. The Gunnong suspension bridge, the Beling sugar refinery, the Mitiela textile mill, and the Maodanmian thermal power plant in Burma are the results of friendship cultivated by the peoples of the two countries. The national stadium in Burma, the Rangoon Yidingyin bridge which is under preparation, and other projects will also be triumphantly accomplished with the cooperation of the working personnel of the two countries. Last year the Governments of China and Burma signed another new agreement on economic and

technological cooperation. The two governments have also explored the spheres and methods for expanding their cooperation. All this has offered fruitful experience to Sino-Burmese cooperation.

As the saying goes, "Frequent contacts make relatives closer." Recently, in a short period of only half a year, three leaders of China and Burma have visited each other: President U San Yu visited China from late October to early November 1984. This was his first visit to a neighbor country since he assumed the office of president of Burma 3 years ago. President Li Xiannian visited Burma in March this year. At the invitation of Chairman Deng Xiaoping, the chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, U Ne Win, came to China again for a friendly visit. This fully shows that the Paukphaw friendship between China and Burma is enhancing with each passing day. As stressed by Chairman Deng Xiaoping at the banquet given in honor of Chairman U Ne Win: "This generation as well as our future generations should carry forward the relations of friendly cooperation between China and Burma for a long time." We firmly believe that Chairman U Ne Win's current visit to China will be a significant contribution to the further strengthening of friendly cooperation between China and Burma and to the traditional Paukphaw affection between the peoples of the two countries.

CSO: 4005/930

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV LAUNCHES ATTACK ON THAI BASE, USES SAM'S

OW091555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 9 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops entrenched inside Thailand's eastern province of Trat yesterday launched a fierce attack on a Thai marine base, said a report received here today from the Chanthaburi-Trat forces.

The report said that the attack started after midnight and continued till yesterday afternoon. Some 800 Vietnamese soldiers, under the cover of heavy artillery shelling, tried to capture the marine base but met with stiff resistance.

As the fighting escalated, jet fighters F5E of the Thai air force were called in to strafe the suspected Vietnamese positions inside Thailand. Vietnamese troops fired a Soviet-built SAM-7 missile at the Thai aircraft but missed, one report said.

A military source noted that it was the first time since Thailand launched military operations to dislodge Vietnamese intruders from Trat Province that the Vietnamese troops had fired a surface-to-air missile [SAM] at a Thai plane.

Five Thai soldiers were killed and four others seriously wounded in yesterday's fighting, according to the field report.

In the past five days Thai marines stationed in Trat Province have conducted a series of military operations against the Vietnamese intruders entrenched in an area about two kilometers inside the Muang District of Trat Province.

Thai Navy Chief Nippon Sirithon said that Thai marines yesterday drove most of the Vietnamese intruders out of Thai soil.

CSO: 4000/231

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV CAMBODIAN OFFENSIVE FAILS, NEW STRATEGY AFOOT

OW091550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 9 May 85

["News Analysis: Dry Season Battlefield Situation in Kampuchea (by Yang Mu)"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, May 9 (XINHUA)--The 1984-85 dry season is witnessing the largest and fiercest fighting in Kampuchea since 1979, when the Democratic Kampuchean National Army began taking a foothold in the western Kampuchean border area. With reinforcements of more than 20,000 men armed with a large number of heavy guns and tanks, Vietnamese troops at divisional levels staged ten major attacks within the past four months on the three resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Although the Vietnamese captured a dozen base camps of the resistance forces, they did it only after suffering their heaviest casualties in years.

Despite the loss of their major bases, the resistance forces' effectiveness still remains intact. The forces have moved and fought deeper into the interior of the country. Meanwhile, the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea have met on several occasions to coordinate their actions in fighting the Vietnamese. All this shows that the war in Kampuchea has escalated in the seventh dry season in depth and width as well as in terms of combat means, all of which testifies to the fact that the resistance war in Kampuchea will be a protracted, complicated and tortuous war.

With the changes in battlefield patterns, corresponding changes or reformulation of strategies and tactics are expected on both warring sides. Before the present dry season, the Vietnamese strategically massed their troops in western Kampuchea in a bid to thrust and cut the resistance forces for a final annihilation in the Kampuchean-Thai border area. Now that the Vietnamese have found themselves in complete failure in this respect in their dry season offensive, they are reportedly devising a new strategy. With the seven Vietnamese provinces bordering eastern and southeastern Kampuchea as their vast rear, the Vietnamese can readily send reinforcements up to their front bases in western Kampuchea along the border with Thailand. Vietnamese troops can thus guard the east and west gates of Kampuchea, while trying to encircle and wipe out the resistance forces inside Kampuchea, taking their main forces in the western battlefield as key forces aided by troops positioned in other parts of the country.

The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, on the other hand, tends to adopt more mobile and flexible guerrilla tactics and continue their policy of relying on the local people in full national resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The Kampuchean Army enjoys support from the Kampuchean people because their heroic resistance against the national enemy is in the interests of the people.

However, the harmfulness of the political seduction and pressure by Vietnam cannot be taken lightly.

Now that both the Vietnamese troops and the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea are fighting their battles far away from their bases of supply, there is bound to be an escalation of fighting for transportation passages.

As an international issue, the continuation of the Kampuchean war poses a grave menace to peace and security in Southeast Asia and the whole Asian and Pacific region. Now as the war has run into a prolonged deadlock, which keeps Vietnamese troops along the Thai borders, the security of Thailand and other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is directly threatened. Therefore, after this seventh dry season offensive, the strategic position Southeast Asia holds has drawn even more extensive attention from the world.

In September this year, the Kampuchea problem will once again be discussed at the U.N. General Assembly and now the propaganda machine of Hanoi is exerting its utmost to flaunt the "feats" of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. It can be predicted that in the months to come, the Vietnamese authorities will begin a new "diplomatic offensive," against which countries around the world must guard with double vigilance.

It is certain, however, that most of the U.N. member countries will continue to maintain the legal seat of Democratic Kampuchea and that Vietnam's attempt to squeeze the Heng Samrin regime into the United Nations and free itself from isolation is doomed to failure.

CSO: 4000/231

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN'S FORCES ACTIVE IN CAMBODIAN INTERIOR

OW111054 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 11 (XINHUA)--The Son Sann-led resistance forces are conducting active hit-and-run operations against Vietnamese occupation troops inside Kampuchea.

A report of the High Command of the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) reviews the operations today as follows:

The KPNLAF in March carried out 95 major long-range and medium-range missions in Kampuchea's interior. During this period, the resistance fighters had 46 engagements with Vietnamese troops, killing 50 of them and wounding 67 others. 26 Heng Samrin soldiers were captured, while 21 KPNLAF combatants were killed and 42 wounded.

Between April 1 and 15, the KPNLAF conducted 57 significant long-range and medium-range missions and clashed with the enemy on 37 occasions. 22 enemy soldiers were killed while the KPNLAF fighters suffered 18 killed and 124 wounded.

The KPNLAF used to have eight military encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border. But almost all these camps fell to the Vietnamese in their dry-season offensive which ended last month. After evacuating from the base camps, 15,000 KPNLAF fighters were reportedly reorganized into commandos who operate in small teams of some 10 fighters each.

These small fighting teams attacked the enemy's local self-defense forces, police stations, small army outposts, army units and convoys, and sabotaged military installations, communication lines and supply depots.

KPNLAF Chief of General Staff Sak Sutsakhan said recently that the KPNLAF had adopted guerrilla warfare tactics and "will fight until the Vietnamese are out of Kampuchea."

CSO: 4000/231

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV TROOP INCURSION INTO THAILAND CLAIMED 10 MAY

OW120756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 12 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea intruded into Thailand's northeastern territory on May 10 and clashed fiercely with Thai border guards, according to a report reaching here today.

The report from Thailand's northeastern province of Buri Ram said that on the morning of that day, 12 Thai border guards were patrolling near O-bok Pass in Ban Kruad District of Buri Ram when they came across about 60 Vietnamese soldiers. Fighting ensued. The Thai soldiers fought bravely although they were in a disadvantageous position. The Vietnamese troops were repulsed after 30 minutes of fierce battle.

Two Thai sergeants were killed by land mines and five others wounded, while the Vietnamese casualties were believed to be heavy but no definite figure was available.

This was the latest incident in a series of Vietnamese incursions into Thailand's Buri Ram Province during the dry-season offensive against Kampuchea resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchea border.

Thai air force jet fighters and artillery yesterday continued to pound Vietnamese troops occupying a hill one kilometer inside Thailand's eastern province of Trat. A large-scale ground assault on the hill is being prepared.

Some 800-1,200 Vietnamese troops intruded into Muang District of Trat Province late last month. Heavy attacks by Thai air force and artillery have forced part of the Vietnamese back into Kampuchea. But a fresh battalion was sent recently to reinforce the remaining Vietnamese troops on the hilltop.

CSO: 4000/231

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI TROOPS FIGHT VIETNAMESE INTRUDERS IN TRAT PROVINCE

Flush-out Operation

OW100029 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 9 (XINHUA)--Thai troops drove most of the Vietnamese intruders out of Thailand yesterday after a five-day flush-out operation supported by artillery and air force, local newspapers today quoted Navy Chief Nippon Sirithon as saying.

Earlier local reports said that some 800-1,200 Vietnamese troops had been entrenched in an area two kilometers inside Muang District of Trat Province in eastern Thailand since April 22.

Thai Marines, backed by artillery and jet fighters, initiated on May 4 a push-back operation and recaptured part of the Vietnamese-occupied area. On May 7, Thai Marines launched a fresh attack in a bid to recover the remaining part. Vietnamese troops retaliated with heavy artillery shelling on Thai Marines' position in the Banthat mountain. Thai jet fighters were called in to strike at the Vietnamese.

Two Thai Marines were killed and ten others wounded in the five-day operation, according to Nippon Sirithon.

Thai Attack

OW101650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 10 (XINHUA)--An operation to push Vietnamese troops intruded into Thailand's Trat Province back into Kampuchea has entered its seventh day with Thai troops approaching a final Vietnamese-held strategic position in Muang District.

According to a report received here today, Thai frontier troops launched a large-scale attack on the invading forces yesterday morning. The Vietnamese were believed to have suffered heavy losses. On the other hand, one Thai soldier was killed and 12 others wounded, thus bringing the casualties to six dead and 24 wounded since the push-back operation started on May 4.

The Vietnamese yesterday tried twice to storm a Thai position, but failed in face of heavy shelling from Thai gunners, Navy Chief-of-Staff Prathuang Ruanchang told local press today.

Thai military sources noted that the rugged terrain and numerous land mines planted by the Vietnamese around had halted Thai troops in their operation. The battle might be dragged on for a few days.

SRV Reinforcements

OW110836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 11 (XINHUA)--A fresh Vietnamese 600-man battalion has been moved into Thailand's eastern province of Trat to reinforce the Vietnamese intruders entrenched there, local press today quoted Thai Navy Chief Nippon Sirithon as saying.

Earlier, the Thai Navy reported that 800-1,200 Vietnamese troops had intruded two kilometers deep into Muang District of Trat Province and had clashed with Thai Marines sent to dislodge the intruders from the area.

Suffering from repeated air and artillery strikes, the Vietnamese gradually retreated into Kampuchea. However, they have in recent days sent in reinforcements to secure their positions on Thai soil.

It is now clear that Vietnam's intention is to maintain a foothold in Thailand for strategic purposes and that their incursions are intentional, Nippon said.

He disclosed that the Thai Foreign Ministry would send a note to the United Nations over the latest Vietnamese incursions into Thailand.

It was learned that Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek had ordered more weapons and reinforcements to be sent to the battlefield in Muang District.

Thai Officials Commend Troops

OW131750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 13 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today praised the hard fighting spirit of the Thai troops engaged in the "push-back operation" against Vietnamese intruders in the border province of Trat.

The operation, launched earlier this month, was aimed at pushing back to Kampuchea some 800-1,200 Vietnamese troops who intruded into the Muang District of Trat Province late last month.

In a message to the commander of the task force in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces, Prem said he was confident that Thai troops could cope with the tense situation in Trat Province caused by the latest Vietnamese incursion.

Three fresh battalions of Thai marines, infantry and rangers have been sent to reinforce the task force which has been battling Vietnamese troops entrenched on a hill one kilometer deep inside Thailand since May 4, a report said here today.

Vietnamese troops retaliated to Thai air strike with SAM missiles and a variety of artillery pieces in the fierce fighting Sunday, the report said.

According to the report, Thai troops so far have regained over 80 percent of the area occupied by the Vietnamese late last month. The remaining part was heavily mined.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Nippon Sirithon told reporters today that he believed Thai troops would accomplish their flush-out mission before long.

Thai Forces Retake Hill

OW151934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 15 (XINHUA)--Thai armed forces yesterday recovered part of the last strategic hill in eastern Thailand seized earlier by Vietnamese troops, according to a report reaching here today from eastern province of Trat.

The report quoted a Thai field military source as saying that yesterday morning, Thai marines and rangers, under the cover of air strikes, moved towards a Vietnamese position on Hill 3 inside Muang District of Trat Province. By the afternoon, the source said, Thai troops had partially recovered the hill.

Several bodies of Vietnamese intruders were found along with a large amount of arms and other supplies, according to the source.

Judging by the living quarters and other constructions in the hill, the Vietnamese intended to dig themselves in there permanently, the source said.

Earlier, local newspapers reported that Vietnamese troops penetrated two kilometers deep into Thailand's Muang District last month and occupied three strategic hills there.

Thai marines, together with border policemen and rangers, have since May 4 launched a series of push-back operations against the Vietnamese intruders.

Two hills occupied by the Vietnamese were regained in the last few days. The Vietnamese entrenched on Hill 3 put up stiff resistance and sparked fierce fighting.

CSO: 4000/231

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SRV FENCING THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER--Bangkok, May 10 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops have built a 70-kilometer-long barbed wire fence and a mine field along the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts of Prachinburi Province in eastern Thailand, it was reported here today. Construction of the fence and the laying of landmines began shortly after the Vietnamese occupied the key camps of the Kampuchean resistance forces close to the border in the dry-season offensive. During the rainy seasons in the past few years, Vietnamese troops used to withdraw from areas they occupied along the Thai-Kampuchean border during the dry-season offensive. This year, however, the Vietnamese, instead of pulling back from the border, have fortified their positions in the former resistance bases. Military sources here held that the Vietnamese intended to seal off the Thai-Kampuchean border and prevent resistance forces from penetrating into Kampuchea's interior. In addition to erecting a fence, the Vietnamese have also brought equipment and materials to the border to build bunkers and other military installations. But observers believe that the Vietnamese can hardly seal off the border. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 10 May 85 OW]

SRV TROOPS KILLED NEAR KAMPOT--Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army attacked an office of the Vietnamese troops near Kampot City, some 130 kilometres southwest of Phnom Penh on May 7, killing 40 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 85 others, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. During the 15-minute fierce fighting, the report said, the National Army also destroyed over 40 Vietnamese barracks. The National Army captured Vietnamese-occupied Height 492 the following day, killing 21 Vietnamese. They also repulsed a counterattack by a Vietnamese company, inflicting 41 casualties on the Vietnamese. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 12 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/231

EASTERN EUROPE

YUGOSLAVIA CARRIES FORWARD TITO'S POLICY

HK060753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 6

["Newsletter from Yugoslavia" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yan Zheng [0917 2973]:
"Remembering Tito's Achievements, Carrying on His Behest"]

[Text] Each year, no matter whether the weather is stormy or fine, at 1505 on 4 May, the moment Tito's heart stopped beating, sirens in all parts of Yugoslavia wail and people throughout the country stand solemnly in 1-minute's silent mourning for their late leader.

Comrade Tito left his people exactly 5 years ago. However, the people's cherished memory of him and their determination to carry forward his cause can be felt in all parts of Yugoslavia. The "Tito Memorial Center" in Belgrade is visited by people of various nationalities from all parts of the country almost every day. The visitors enter the memorial center in a steady stream and express their great reverence for their late leader in various forms: Some veterans have more than once walked from their home villages to the memorial center and personally laid on the Tito tomb bunches of flowers they have picked at home. Some people come to the center to see the exhibits and to recall the scenes when they met with Tito before. Some new couples come to this center on the first day of their married life to express their grateful feelings toward Tito for their present happiness. According to statistics, admissions to the memorial center over the past 5 years totaled about 8.5 million. The visitors all have paid homage at the simple and solemn tomb of Tito.

With the coming of the 40th anniversary of Yugoslavia's anti-fascist victory and liberation, the Yugoslav people all the more cherish the memory of Tito's historical contributions in defeating the fascists and founding the new state. They say that it is because of Tito's leadership that the Yugoslav people were able to liberate most of their territory on their own and then firmly take their own road of development and build their warworn and backward country into a medium-degree developed country within not too long a time. In the 40 postwar years, Yugoslavia has increased its production 7 times and increased its per capita national income 15 times. The people's standard of living has been raised substantially, and the life expectancy in this country has been prolonged from 50 years to more than 70 years.

The Yugoslav comrades hold that the socialist self-management system is the most valuable heritage of Tito. This system has taken root, blossomed, and borne fruit. In recent years, because of the influence of the world economic situation and some errors in economic work, Yugoslavia has encountered some economic difficulties, and the self-management system has also undergone a test. In this severe situation, the leadership of the LCY has led the whole nation to unswervingly defend the autonomy system and, at the same time, has adopted a series of effective measures to stabilize the economy and to advance the cause initiated by Tito. The measures have brought about gratifying results.

The "fraternity and unity" among people of various nationalities was the root cause and the major achievement of Yugoslavia's victory in its anti-fascist struggle, and it is also an important heritage left behind by Tito. During his lifetime, Tito repeatedly pointed out that it is necessary to cherish nationality unity, because "it represents the vital interests commonly shared by all the Yugoslav people." After Tito's death, the unity of nationalities in Yugoslavia also underwent a severe test. It was the strength of this unity that enabled the Yugoslav people to promptly smash the counterrevolutionary activities of the Kosovo nationalists and other nationalist divisive activities in various forms in different localities, thus safeguarding state security and stabilizing social order. Not long ago in the partywide discussion and the resolution of the LCY Central Committee, "nationalism" was denounced as the "archenemy" of Yugoslavia, which serves the interests of the working class and contributes to construction freedom and equality. The League of Communists pointed out that only by opposing the "blockade" and "economic nationalism" in various republics and autonomous provinces can the whole nation overcome economic difficulties and boost the economy.

When recalling the brilliant deeds of Tito, the Yugoslav leadership and people particularly praise his great contributions to the international communist movement, to the development of the Nonaligned Movement, and to world peace. Because of Tito's meritorious deeds, Yugoslavia became one of the first members of the anti-fascist alliance, one of the first signatories to the UN Declaration and Charter, and one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. The Yugoslav leaders have indicated that they will continue to pursue the independent, peaceful, and nonaligned foreign policy formulated personally by Tito and make Yugoslavia play a greater role in international affairs.

A Yugoslav friend once said correctly: "Socialism is not a ready-made melody; instead it must be composed through painstaking work. There are many twists and turns, struggles, and setbacks on the road leading to socialism, but we will eventually open this road and advance." The Yugoslav people deeply cherish the memory of their beloved leader and are making unremitting efforts to overcome difficulties, solve problems, and advance along the course charted by Tito.

CSO: 4005/912

7 June 1985

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

QIAN LIREN MEETS URUGUAYAN DELEGATION--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today met with a delegation from the Uruguay's Colorado Party. It is the first Colorado Party delegation to visit China as the guest of the host department. Later Qian gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation headed by Roberto Asiain Oliver, secretary of the International Relations of the Party Central Committee. This afternoon Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, held talks with the delegation, which arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 11 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NIE RONGZHEN ON PRC NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

HK081448 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 17, 29 Apr 85 pp 15-19

[Article by Nie Rongzhen: "How China Develops Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] The author, a marshal and one of the main leaders of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), was in charge of national scientific and technological development from 1956-66. This article, excerpted from his recently published memoirs, describes the tortuous course of China's atomic weapons development programme. The heading, footnotes and subheads have been provided by the editor.

In October 1956 the Party Central Committee was discussing work assignments for some leaders. One day Comrade Deng Xiaoping, then general secretary of the Party and vice-premier in charge of the daily work of the State Council, called on me. After inquiring about my health, he said, "In regard to the arrangement of your work, the Central Committee has decided on three plans for you to choose from: The first is to take over the scientific and technological work in place of Comrade Chen Yi¹ because he has been transferred to a diplomatic post. The second is to take charge of Beijing, since you have experience in this field. Comrade Peng Zhen² is too busy, so the Central Committee is considering relieving him of the concurrent post of mayor of Beijing. The third option is to continue as head of the national defence and weaponry industry."

Taking Up the Post

I knew immediately what I wanted, and told him, "I don't wish to be a mayor, but I am quite interested in science and technology. Our country is too backward and badly needs to develop in this field. The national defence industry is closely related to science and technology, so I may as well hold this post concurrently in the future if possible. I'll leave it to the Central Committee to decide."

¹A PLA marshal and China's Foreign Minister from 1958 to 1967, Chen died in 1972.

²He was then a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and is now chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC.

Firm and straightforward as usual, Comrade Xiaoping immediately gave his consent, saying, "So that's settled." Not long after, I was appointed vice-premier of the State Council, in charge of science and technology.

Discussing With Moscow

In August 1956, Comrade Li Fuchun³ visited Moscow. Thinking it a good chance, we asked him to discuss the issue of technical aid for China's missile research with the Soviet government and to suggest that we send a delegation to negotiate. But the reply the following month was that the Soviets could only help China train personnel, and would accept just 50 students.

We were really in a quandary. According to the experts, it was no problem for Chinese engineers to design the propellers, shell bodies and aeromechanics of a rocket like the U.S. Honest John. The problem lay in the complicated electronics, appliances, precision instruments and sensitive meters. China's development in these areas could not meet the needs of sophisticated weapons.

Self-Reliance

Considering the situation, I suggested to the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission that we start our own preparations for research to develop missiles, atomic bombs, new fighter planes and other sophisticated weapons, while striving to continue the negotiations with the Soviet Union, trying everything possible to get help. The Soviet government had agreed to train 50 missile specialists, and I said we should make the most of this chance. I also suggested that we try to purchase some components and instruments from the Western countries for our research. But this turned out to be impossible because of the limitations of the international environment at that time.

Today, if we review the course we took during our development of sophisticated weapons, we are convinced that the policy of relying mainly on our own efforts, while seeking external assistance as an auxiliary as determined by the Central Committee, was not only correct, but also vital. If we had relied solely on foreign aid or on purchasing foreign products for our weaponry, we wouldn't have made such quick achievements, our development would have become entirely dependent on others and would have made us vulnerable to outside manipulation.

Some Outside Aid

After October 1956 Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev showed some signs of flexibility in offering technological aid. I thought it was a very good chance. I said to Comrade Zhou Enlai, "What do you think if we have another talk with them, asking them to give us a bit of help, send us some experts

³Formerly vice-premier of the State Council, died in 1975.

and provide some material and samples, while we go ahead with our own research?"

Zhou replied, "You should have a talk with the Soviet advisers first."

In July 1957 on the instructions of Comrade Enlai, I called on I. V. Arkhipov, then the Soviet general adviser to China in charge of economics and technology. I told him we hoped his country would give technological aid to China's programme to develop sophisticated weapons. After listening to me, he said warmly, "I myself agree, and I'll give you the official reply when I get instructions from my government."

On July 20 we got the reply from Arkhipov: The Soviet government supported China's request. He was also authorized to announce that the Soviet Union agreed to receive a Chinese delegation in Moscow to negotiate the matter. I immediately reported this message to Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai.

Negotiating for Technology

In September 1957, with the approval of the Party Central Committee, Chen Geng,⁴ Song Renqiong⁵ and I led a delegation to Moscow to negotiate with our Soviet counterparts. The meeting lasted 35 days, and on October 15 we signed an agreement that the Soviet Union would aid China in such new technologies as rockets and aviation.

After its signing, the agreement was implemented smoothly through 1957 and 1958. Although the Soviet Union only supplied us with a few outdated missiles, airplanes and material samples of other military equipment, along with the relevant technological material and some experts, all these won us time and enabled us to narrow the gap between our weapons technology and that of the advanced countries.

However, even this help didn't last long.

Development Stalled

During the enlarged conference of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee held in Shanghai in January 1960, I made a special report to the Central Committee about Sino-Soviet co-operation in science and technology during which I pointed to the unreliability of Soviet aid. The Soviets wanted to leave China at a stage where we could only replicate what they made, keeping us dependent and several steps behind their own development.

By August 1960 the Soviets had withdrawn all their technical experts from China.

⁴A general and vice-minister of national defence, he died in 1961.

⁵Now a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Three Suggestions

In the light of the deterioration in Sino-Soviet relations, on July 3, 1960 I wrote a report to the Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, putting forward three suggestions:

- 1) It is irritating that the Soviets keep us in check on the key points of important technologies, but it is no use being indignant. We must prove our worth. Their actions may eventually turn out to be the impetus for us to develop our own science and technology, and may spur us to more resolutely carry out the policy of self-reliance in science and technology, instead of depending on foreign aid. (Comrade Enlai annotated my report "Independence, self-reliance and based at home.")
- 2) New methods should be adopted in future exchanges of science and technology. We should inquire about the items in the agreement when they are due to be delivered and we still want them. If the Soviets refuse, we will not press them again but will keep an account. We will not make new requests beyond the agreement.
- 3) Maintaining independence and basing ourselves at home in no way means isolating ourselves.

Ask, Learn, Buy

Comrade Enlai wrote on my report, "As regards science and technology, four approaches can be applied. First, to request. It is still necessary to make requests for what is badly needed, but if they refuse, we won't press them. Second, to learn. Exchange students, trainees and postgraduates who are already there must study hard. If they don't teach us, we won't insist that they do. It is necessary to send people to learn from the experts already in our country, but if they won't teach, we will not insist. Third, to buy. All purchasable important technological material should be bought from Western capitalist countries by all possible means. Fourth, to study creatively. No matter whether we succeed or fail in requesting, learning and buying or how much we can request, learn and buy, we have to depend on ourselves to study creatively. If we fail to do this, we won't be able to have any unique inventions or discoveries, nor can we put into use or further develop what we have obtained by request, learning or purchase."

Because Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other leading comrades of the Central Committee had always supported scientific research, they soon approved my suggestions.

There are always two sides to everything. The withdrawal of Soviet experts forced us to more quickly enter a new stage of independent scientific research, with good results. It marked a turning point in the history of our scientific research. On this point Comrade Mao Zedong once said humorously, "Khrushchev should be awarded a one-ton medal."

Pushing for Sophisticated Weapons

By the early 1960s we had achieved much in science and technology, but were also facing great difficulties caused by three years of natural disaster, policy mistakes, and the loss of all Soviet aid, precipitated by the Khrushchev leading group.

In light of these problems, we were not sure if we should continue our scientific research projects and try to manufacture sophisticated weapons, especially missiles and atomic bombs. It was a difficult decision.

Some people held that since times were hard, the development of a modern national defence should be slowed down.

As for me, my opinion was always clear. To get rid of imperialist bullying, which China had suffered for more than a century, we had to develop these sophisticated weapons. At least then, we could effectively counterattack if China were subject to imperialist nuclear attack.

Mao's Guidance

At this crucial moment Comrade Mao Zedong, then in Hangzhou, asked his secretary to tell me his opinion by phone, which was formed after studying my report. Mao said that China's industry and technology was a far cry from those of Japan. Our guiding principles were worth discussing, and he said he would have a talk with us in August.

Mao's opinion paved the way for solving the heated dispute. We finally came to some decision, and as a result, our scientific research continued with quick results.

After hearing Mao's opinion, I immediately called comrades together from the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defence, the Missile Research Institute, and the Second Machine-Building Industry Ministry, who were then attending a meeting in Beidaihe, to discuss Mao's opinion and analysed exactly where China stood in sophisticated weaponry.

Our Decision

It is an established fact that China had no sophisticated weapons at all before 1958. But in the three years between 1958 and 1961 we made considerable progress. Everyone at the meeting agreed that with persistent efforts to tackle key scientific and technological problems, backed by correct policies and measures, it was entirely possible for us to make breakthroughs in sophisticated weapons in three to five years, or a bit longer.

Party Support

We reported our findings and our determination to produce sophisticated weapons to the Party Central Committee. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other

leaders of the Central Committee all agreed with our analysis. Comrade Chen Yi said that even if we had to pawn our pants, China was still determined to make its own sophisticated weapons. He told me humorously many times that as foreign minister he still felt he couldn't straighten his back. If China could make the missiles and atom bombs, then he would have strong backing. The Party leaders' determination and Chen Yi's clear support greatly encouraged us.

Focus and Priorities

After repeated discussion, we decided, first of all, that the course of scientific research should be shortened by focusing on key problems, while readjusting our policies on science, technology and intellectuals. Over-extended course of scientific development would make everything impossible. So our principle was to shorten our course by arranging our tasks to ensure the solution of key problems. We emphasized scientific research over production and advanced weapons over conventional ones.

In our missile programme, we were mainly interested in developing medium- and long-range surface missiles. We strove to develop the medium-range missiles in about three years and the long-range ones in five years or more.

We also did some research on surface-to-air missiles. We were interested in them because at that time the Taiwan authorities often flew U2 pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance planes over the mainland.

In the nuclear field we were working both on building nuclear fuel plants and on studying, designing and manufacturing atom bombs. We planned to make a bomb in about four years.

Seven Necessities

In addition we kept up our work on raw materials, precision instruments and meters and large equipment. Actually, development went quickly in this field. I often said to comrades who worked alongside me, "How can we get along without fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar and tea--the seven chief daily necessities? In my view, new raw materials, precision instruments and meters and large equipment are as important to the national defence industry as the chief daily necessities are to a family."

Later, my remarks were widely circulated, and the "seven daily necessities" became synonymous for the materials and equipment we needed.

If we hadn't unified our thinking and clearly ordered our priorities in this way, China's modern national defence programmes would never have gotten off the ground.

The First Test

After several years of hard work, we were successful first with the missiles and rockets, and then with atomic and hydrogen bombs.

On October 16, 1964 China exploded its first atom bomb. The event excited everybody in China. Comrade Zhang Aiping, who is now defence minister, personally organized and directed the test on the spot. Working day and night on the Gobi Desert, hundreds of scientists and engineers, together with thousands of ordinary workers and security personnel, overcame numerous difficulties to prepare the explosion.

On the day of the test, Comrade Zhou Enlai and I waited by a phone in Beijing for news from the site, keeping in close touch with Comrade Zhang Aiping. The "zero hour" for detonation had been set for 3 p.m., Beijing time. On hearing the news of the bomb's success, we were overjoyed.

Exciting Moment

The next day the Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress held its 127th meeting at the Great Hall of the People to hear our report about the successful atom bomb test. Some leaders of the units involved and noted scientists were also invited. When Comrade Zhou proclaimed the good news, our eyes were moist with tears. Those present burst into long, thunderous applause. We warmly celebrated the great success.

We also hailed the significant achievements we had made by relying on our own efforts. The superpowers' nuclear monopoly and their attempts at atomic blackmail had failed. The Chinese people would never submit to nuclear pressure. It was also a great victory for the Party's line of self-reliance. The facts clearly showed that the Chinese people had high goals, and were able to achieve what others had. Those who were present will never forget the excitement of that day.

Testing Missiles

On October 25, 1966 I was on the scene for the first time to direct a nuclear missile test. It was a somewhat risky assignment, because if by any chance the nuclear warhead exploded prematurely, fell after it was launched, or went beyond the designated target area, the consequences would be too ghastly to contemplate.

To encourage confidence and ensure complete safety, I made up my mind to direct each test on the spot. I first went to the missile launching base to hear detailed reports from experts beneath the launcher and in a monitoring station.

It was there that I witnessed the successful launching of China's first nuclear missile. After the launch, I went to the atom bomb test base to see the results of the explosion at the designated target. The missile was deadly accurate. I was proud of our country, which had long been backward but now had its own sophisticated weapons.

Hydrogen Bombs

On June 14, 1967 I directed China's first hydrogen bomb test. The United States and the Soviet Union spent 10 years in developing hydrogen bombs from atom bombs, while China needed only three years.

Today many facts have shown that the development of missiles and atomic bombs has brought many advances to China's economic development. New kinds of raw materials, advanced instruments and meters and large equipment can be produced in quantity. New production units in the most advanced branches of science would never have come into being without this programme.

CSO: 4005/232

7 June 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROSPECTS FOR SEPARATING FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT, ENTERPRISES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 51, 17 Dec 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Li Pengcheng [2621 7720 4453] of the Philosophy Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "On the Significance and Prospects of Separation of Function of Government and Enterprises"]

[Text] In the "Decision of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee on Reform of the Economic System," it is written that "we should implement the separation of the functions of government and enterprises to enable the government to function properly in the control of the economy." This measure of reform is the key to the entire current reform of the economic system of our state. Putting forward this measure of reform is a pioneering task in the construction of a social structure which is in line with the objective laws of the development of socialism in our country, and it provides a truly reliable social structure for the realization of the four modernizations.

The relationship between politics and the economy has been one of the theoretical topics discussed most often in the past several decades. In the past, we usually just copied traditional viewpoints from foreign countries and put more stress on the decisive effect of political power on economic development, stressed the role of government in directly commanding and guiding economic departments and units and emphasized the might of the state in using its power in the development of production and in changing the features of enterprises. On the basis of this theory, naturally there was established, solidified and developed an economic system in which the state organizations directly controlled enterprises and the government concretely planned production. In fact, this kind of theory and practice is a misunderstanding of the basic theory of Marxism about social structure.

According to the theory of historical materialism, the basic form of activity of human society is economic activity. The material production activities in every social era determines all other social activities and creates, on the basis of the material production activities, the state's political system and political organizational structure which are suitable to these material production activities. Just as Marx said, the citizens' society creates the nation, not vice versa. Therefore, the reality of the social economy, i.e., the activities of the production units, are the primary activities in the course of history, while the vitality of social politics, i.e., the activities

of the state organizations, are determined by the former and are secondary. Of course, this does not include a period when a great change occurs in the social system. The consolidation of the social system and the stabilization and development of the economic form of a society is essentially the course of the economic movement of a society. Therefore, the current development of a socialist society in our country ought to be a course of development of socialist economy according to the objective laws of its own movement. Politics ought to be viewed as the most concentrated embodiment and condensation of this development of social relationships, and it is a consequence of development, not a premise. The non-separation of the functions of government and enterprises and the substitution of government for enterprises are essentially to use political measures or even military measures to handle problems in the economic realm. It should be noticed that political and military laws are not applicable in the realm of economics, and the realm of economics has objective laws of its own. Thus, the substitution of politics for enterprises is obviously subjective and coercive and is not scientific. The functional separation of politics and enterprises is to respect economic activity's own objective laws and to object to applying non-economic measures to handle economic work, to esteem the primary position of economic activity in the course of history and to build a dynamic social structure which conforms to the objective laws of socialist development.

From the point of view of the overall social structure, to separate the functions of government and enterprises is to follow the basic principle of Marxism, to put the socialist structure of society back into order and to provide activities in the political and economic realm with unprecedented specific objectives, contents and limits. Thus, the state's political organization and the government structures should first define their own social functions, free themselves from the economic realm in which they have practically no sway and are incapable of correctly and substantially controlling things and ease the burden of the society. Then they can go further to concentrate their efforts on exercising their overall function in the control of state administrative tasks. It will be beneficial to the socialist management of society and will develop in the direction of being scientific and modern. Next, politics as a concentrated expression of economics and the soul of economic work, in the sociological sense, has an economic function. This function is mainly expressed in the way that it should correctly formulate the goal of the overall economic development and the overall social development of the socialist modernization of our country and conscientiously utilize the objective laws of socialist economic development, through the formulation of a correct state tax policy, the price system, the financial and monetary systems, and affect the activities in the economic realm as a whole in order to guide the economic activities of enterprises. At the same time, governmental administrative work should also include the social administrative function of the overall economic realm such as statistics, standards and measurements, patents, commodity inspections and industrial and business administration. And through all of these measures, it ensures the realization of the goal of social and economic development. Next, the state as a social administrator should, through implementation and execution of the system of economic laws which accord with the demands of the overall social development of our country, coordinate relations among enterprises at the

different levels and groups in the social structure, coordinate the relationship between enterprises and non-economic social organizations or departments, coordinate the relationship between enterprises and the overall society and define their correct relationships in the form of legislation. All these have been assigned as new historical missions for the governmental organizations to redefine clearly their functions in the course of economic system reform. Some comrades misunderstood the separation of government and enterprise functions as totally divided and as severing all relations, so that the government will not bother about economics, etc.; these ideas are obviously incorrect.

In the implementation of the separation of function between government and enterprises, the principal significance lies in stopping the government's overly detailed and concrete meddling in enterprises and the execution of various coercive measures which do not accord with the objective laws of economic development, with revitalizing enterprises and making enterprises have their own subjectivity in the overall social structure. Then, after the separation of functions, what kind of vitality should enterprises possess? And what kind of subjectivity? First, since enterprises are a social organ in the overall social structure, their subjectivity depends on social conditioning. Although some specific organizational powers in the course of production, and some of its directly related powers belong to the enterprise itself, the sovereignty of enterprises can never be absolute nor supreme, but relative. Enterprises are an aspect of the social goals of production, social conditions, social functions and social influence on the society and are conditioned by the society. Therefore, enterprises can never become "independent kingdoms" because of their sovereignty but must correctly deal with relations to the state. Second, with the separation of functions between government and enterprises in the overall social structure, correspondingly it is required that within the enterprises, the production departments and the ideological departments should be clearly defined. The enterprises' production activity itself is both a process of technical transformation of form, nature, quantity and quality of materials and, at the same time, a process of the utilization of human initiative and creativity; a process of interaction between leaders and the masses and among technical personnel, administrators and workers; and a process of interaction between material interest and spiritual civilization. Each influences the other while both exercise their functions. Therefore, the way the enterprise itself deals with these relationships affects not only the subjective function of the enterprise in the social realm but also directly influences the degree and level of the overall separation of function between government and enterprises and the level of construction of scientific social politics and economic analyses of the economic activity of the enterprises and, at the same time, stress the sociological study of the process of enterprise activity to decide the correct direction to strengthen the overall quality of enterprises in order to ensure a functional separation between government and enterprises and to enable enterprises, through the scientific structure by which it itself was shaped, to perform its own subjective functions.

In a word, only if we seriously carry out the principle of separation of function between government and enterprises will there emerge in the development of the socialist economic construction of our country and in the consolidation of the socialist political system an unprecedentedly new situation.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINGJI RIBAO DISCUSSES IDEAL OF COMMUNISM

HK060409 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Wang Zhaozheng [3769 0340 6927]: "The Ideal of Communism Is a Science"]

[Text] More than a century ago, a British bourgeois newspaper, expressing its wishful thinking, wrote: "Marx, the red doctor who fabricated the social theory of communism, is dead.... May the theory about which he had cherished illusions perish with his death." The practice of history has answered this bourgeois nonsense. Brought to light by Marxism, the ideal of communism has always inspired the revolutionaries of the world to display their fighting spirit and perseverance and to struggle unyieldingly for the greatest happiness of mankind. At present, the millions upon millions of the Chinese people under the correct leadership of the CPC are holding high the banner of communism and making unrelenting efforts to build a socialist modern country.

Ever since it was put forward by Marx and Engels in the last century, the ideal of communism has experienced hardships but has constantly been radiating sparks of youth and demonstrating its boundless vitality and is sweeping the world with tremendous momentum. The communist theory has been able to survive "the ignorant and abominable enmity smear, abuse or ridicule of the enemies of communism" because it is a scientific truth. Engels said: "Ever since it became a science, socialism has asked people to regard it as a science. That is to say, it asks people to study it." This was the approach the proletarian revolutionary teachers took to the ideal of communism. Undoubtedly, we should take a similar attitude toward the ideal of communism today and take concrete action to uphold the ideal.

The presentation of the ideal of communism is itself an outcome of scientific development. As Engels put it, "the confidence in the sure victory of modern socialism...is not based on the concept of justice and injustice as put forward by a scholar who confines himself to his study" and is not a conclusion derived from this concept, but is a scientific prophecy made after summing up the historical progress of the development of human society, especially the progress of the movement of the inherent contradictions of capitalism, based on "the tangible material facts which have been imprinted in the minds of the exploited proletarians in a more or less clear form and

with irresistible certainty." In the course of tests by historical practice over the past years, this scientific prophecy has been proved time and again by the victory of the socialist revolution, the social changes prompted by the socialist system, and the insurmountable contradictions and crises of capitalism. By the ideal of communism, we mean this general trend of historical development which is independent of man's will, and we mean that we must be conscious revolutionaries going along with the historical trend.

Put forward by Marxism, the ideal of communism has not only shown to us its extremely beautiful prospects, but also called upon us to fight to realize it by working in a down-to-earth manner according to the requirements of the scientific law. In their writings, the proletarian revolutionary teachers attached utmost importance to the propaganda of communism. Marx had this thought: "I should train well those who will continue to publicize communism after I die." However, they devoted a greater part of their energies to studying a way to gradually advance to communism through practical efforts. After summing up practical experience, Marx and Engels put forward the idea of shattering the bourgeois state machine, building the proletarian dictatorship, and gradually passing over to communism after a transition period. Lenin personally led the Soviet October Revolution and organically integrated the great ideal of communism with practical efforts according to the Marxist viewpoint. Comrade Mao Zedong made these vivid statements: "Only when the first of two related articles has been written well can the second also be written well." "Our present effort is aimed at the great goal of the future. One who wavers from this great goal is not a communist. Also he who slackens his effort today is also no longer a communist."

In handling this question, the revolutionary teachers consistently stressed integration of the two and opposed mechanically setting them against or separating them from each other. On the one hand, in no way should the great goal be mentioned without making realistic, concrete efforts. Neither should the great goal be treated as a concrete step to be taken immediately. They consistently opposed wasting much energy on the senseless outlining of the future society. Marx and Engels stated time and again: "The so-called 'socialist society' is not an unchangeable thing but should be regarded as a society which constantly changes and reforms like any other society," and such changes "are wholly determined by the specific historical environment in which man invariably carries out his activities." Before this, "it is entirely senseless to raise such a question, and this question therefore is illusory in practice." Lenin also said after the October Revolution that "if the adoption of the name 'Communist Party' is interpreted as carrying out the communist system at present, this is the utmost distortion and may cause practical harm in the form of random boasting." We learned historical lessons in the past. The "communist wind" which blew in 1958 and the "transition despite poverty" under the pretext of communism during the "Great Cultural Revolution" are excellent examples. On the other hand, while exerting practical efforts, we must never forget the great goal; otherwise, we may become blind, muddled hotheads. We must exert practical efforts under the guidance of the ideal of communism. Concretely speaking, in carrying out practical work, we must integrate partial interests with overall interests, and immediate interests with long-term

interests. The revolutionary teachers consistently attached importance to the overall situation. In no way should we "neglect the consequences for the sake of a momentary achievement and sacrifice the future of the movement for the sake of its present." Neither should we "seek practical or imaginary momentary interests at the expense of the fundamental interests of the proletariat." The all-round economic restructuring which we carry out today is aimed at developing the social productive forces and precisely at the ultimate great goal. Are not the methods of work which are at variance with the policies of the party and state a reflection of the maladies of which the revolutionary teachers had warned us?

Fundamentally speaking, we must integrate the great goal with practical efforts in order to realistically uphold the ideal of communism. Here, the key lies in the subordination of the personal, partial interests to the interests of the state and the collective. Whether one understands this point and acts accordingly means whether one realistically applies the ideal of communism in guiding practical work. The "Communist Manifesto" pointed out: "The proletarian movement is the independent movement of the immense majority, in the interests of the immense majority." Marx and Engels resolutely opposed "the use of one's position of a government functionary to oppose the party's proletarian character." When we insist on attaching importance to the overall interests and the whole situation, we are imposing stern demands on ourselves according to the communist principles. This is true in all historical stages, although these stages differ from each other in concrete demands and expressions. During the years of the revolutionary struggle, people sacrificed themselves for the just cause because they valued the overall interests. Today, people do not make personal gains at the expense of public interests or protect their partial interests at the expense of the overall interests. This also is a kind of test for them. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "As far back as the period of the new democratic revolution, we took communist ideology as a guide in all our work, calling on party members and other progressive people to act and speak within the bounds of communist morality, commending and trying to spread the spirit of such slogans as 'Serve the people wholeheartedly,' 'The individual is subordinate to the organization,' 'Be selfless,' 'Utter devotion to others without any thought of self,' and 'Fear neither hardship nor death.'" We should also implement this policy when we carry out socialist modernization and reforms today. This is the scientific attitude we should adopt in upholding the ideal of communism.

CSO: 4005/901

EAST REGION

JIANGSU PROVINCIAL CPPCC MEETING OPENS

OW080150 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee was solemnly opened this morning at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing.

Attending the meeting and sitting at the rostrum were Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Vice Chairmen Wang Zhaoquan, Ding Quansun, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Zho Ai, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, Cheng Bingwen, Du Ziwei; leading comrades from the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, and the Nanjing Military Region including Sun Han, Liu Lin, He Binghao, Zhang Xuwu, and Li Baoqi; as well as old comrades who formerly held leading posts in the provincial CPPCC Committee including Bao Houchang, Wei Yongyi, Ouyang Huilin, and Chen Yusheng, who were invited to attend the meeting. CPPCC National Committee members who are in Jiangsu were also invited to attend the meeting. More than 50 provincial CPPCC Committee members representing various circles in the province attended the meeting. More than 1,200 other representatives from various circles were also invited to observe the meeting.

The meeting opened at 0830 amidst the majestic sound of the national anthem. Chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee Qian Zhonghan presided over the meeting and delivered an inauguration speech. He hoped that the CPPCC members would, in the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, actively reflect the new situation and new problems; make criticisms and suggestions; and freely express opinions on the party, government, and CPPCC work so as to contribute to the sure success of the first battle on this year's overall reform and to the building of two civilizations.

Vice Chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee Wang Zhaoquan reported on the CPPCC work since the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. Vice Chairman Wang Zhaoquan summed up last year's work in seven aspects and made five suggestions on the major provincial CPPCC work in the future.

At the meeting, Vice Chairman Chen Suiheng transmitted the spirit of the Third Session of Sixth CPPCC National Committee. The meeting also heard report on the situation of the proposal-making work of the provincial CPPCC Committee since the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

EAST REGION

SU YIRAN ATTENDS POLICE PARADE 11 MAY

SK130247 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] A joint military parade of the People's Armed Police Forces of the Shandong Provincial Public Security Organ stationed in Jinan was ceremoniously held at Jinan's Provincial Stadium on 11 May.

Attending the military parade were leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Su Yiran, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Yang Yanyin, Zhou Zhenxing, Zheng Weimin, Gao Keting, Wang Jinshan, Wang Zhongyin, Qin Hezhen, Zang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Ma Lianli, Song Yimin, Xu Meisheng, and Zhang Weicen; Liang Deshan, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate; and leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Li Suiying and Pan Qiqi.

The parade opened with majestic music at 0800. Accompanied by (Han Fangju), director of the Provincial Public Security Department and concurrently first political commissar of the Provincial People's Armed Police Force; and (Zhou Chao), deputy director of the Provincial Public Security Department and head of the Provincial People's Armed Police Force, Su Yiran, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, reviewed the square formations. After that, the parade began. More than 1,500 cadres and policemen in olive-green and olive colored, new-style police uniforms with modern submachine guns, rifles, and squirt guns [shui Qiang], loudly shouting slogans, made vigorous strides and passed through the reviewing stand, with some holding national flags and police colors marching at the head. They fully demonstrated the fine military and political quality and new spiritual outlook of the people's public security fighters. After the parade, such brilliant military techniques as bayonet fighting, [words indistinct], police dog training, target seeking and counter-attack were performed and warmly received by about 8,000 spectators.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

ZHANG JINGFU, WANG DAOHAN VIEW ART EXHIBIT

OW132212 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 85 p 2

[Text] To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war, veteran fighters of the 2d Huainan Division under the New 45h Army now in Shanghai recently held a painting and calligraphy exhibition at the Xuhui District Club. The some 250 works on display reflected the veteran fighters' revolutionary sentiments as well as their artistic accomplishment. Some of the photos shown at the exhibition were precious shots of many years ago.

On opening day over 300 veteran fighters of the 2d Division in Shanghai viewed the exhibition. Zhan Jingfu, a leader of the 2d Division many years ago and now state councillor happened to be in Shanghai, and he visited the exhibition and wrote an inscription saying: "Carry on the Glorious Revolutionary Tradition to Contribute to the Four Modernizations." Thus encouraging the veteran fighters to display their revolutionary vigor in their remaining years. Mayor Wang Daohan met with the veteran fighters and wrote an inscription for the exhibition.

Songs of the New 4th Army and 15 newly recorded revolutionary songs of the 2d Huainan Division were played during the exhibition.

CSO. 4005/925

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON INTELLECTUALS POLICY

SK090632 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] With the approval of the Provincial CPC Committee, the organizational, propaganda, and united front work departments under the Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a joint circular on inspecting once again the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals across the province in the first half of this year.

The current inspection will be aimed at determining what practical work and specific measures various localities and units have done and adopted to realize the demands raised in the related documents of the CPC Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee. These demands are: Further conduct propaganda and education on "respecting knowledge and talented people"; bring to leading bodies, particularly the leading bodies of educational, scientific research, public health, and cultural departments, a great number of outstanding young cadres; consciously solve the problem of intellectuals finding it hard to join the party; strengthen continued education and renewal of knowledge among scientific and technical personnel; rationalize the flow of talented people, and improve the utilization structure regarding talented people so that all intellectuals enthusiastic in building the four modernizations can display their abilities and talents; and improve the work and living conditions for intellectuals. The current inspection should be developed together with the second-stage party rectification, enterprise consolidation, and readjustment of leading bodies, in adherence to the principle of conducting inspection and solving problems simultaneously in order to achieve success in implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

The circular demands: All units at or above the county level should rapidly work out specific plans for implementing [words indistinct] policy toward intellectuals, and make files and cards in implementing the policy on the basis of the results of the current inspection, so that the inspection work will become a regular and systematic practice.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN MEETS ATTENDEES OF MEETING

OW120059 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The Second Provincial Meeting on the Operation of Party Schools took place in Fuzhou on 6 through 9 May. The meeting was sponsored by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the provincial Party Committee, and the party school under the provincial Party Committee.

Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Zhang Yumin, Gao Hu, and other leading comrades of the provincial Party Committee met with the participants. Comrades Xiang Nan and Gao Hu addressed the meeting. The participants heard the meeting's guidelines and the provincial Party Committee's important directives concerning the operation of party schools, and discussed reforming party schools' curriculum.

The meeting stressed that party schools must consider their long-term project to eradicate the influence of leftist ideas, and to reeducate cadres. It said that party schools at all levels and their staff must uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, emancipate their minds, and work energetically to reform their curriculum in accordance with the special requirements in Fujian's economic reform and open-door policy; and that party schools at all levels must train competent personnel playing a significant role in their posts during the course of Fujian's four modernization drive.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

FUJIAN GOVERNOR ENTERTAINS VISITING HONG KONG OFFICIALS

HK171021 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1504 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Fuzhou, 16 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE0--Boyd, adviser [as received] to the Hong Kong Government, and Carter, director of the Immigration Department, joyfully passed the third day of their trip and visit to Fujian Province. They left Xiamen in the morning and took a 600-li drive across the province.

When the guests arrived at the Xihu Guest House, Hu Ping, Fujian Provincial governor, and Wen Fushan, adviser to the provincial government, met them at the gateway. Chen Shipai, director of the Hong Kong Visa Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tian You, director of the Fujian Provincial Foreign Affairs Office, and Gao Peixin, deputy general manager of the Huamin Company in Hong Kong, accompanied the guests from Xiamen to Fuzhou.

Hu Ping said: "Although Hong Kong is not too far away from Fujian, today you must have had a tiring journey across the province." Boyd replied: "We have seen a lot of things today in such a beautiful province and have learned a lot of things." Then he told the hosts of his good impression of the "off-shore garden," Gulangyu Island, the famous Kaiyuanshi Temple, and the Islamic relics.

Hu Ping then gave a dinner in honor of the guests. During the dinner, he gave the guests some gifts and souvenirs, which were bodiless lacquerware and seals made of precious Shoushan stone with the guests' names engraved on them. Boyd also gave gifts to the hosts in return.

Boyd and his colleagues will continue their visit and tour in Fuzhou tomorrow. They will return to Hong Kong on 18 May.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

FUJIAN RADIO CALLS FOR PERSISTENCE IN REFORM

OW080142 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee have respectively come to a successful end.

The sessions unanimously held: In order to invigorate Fujian, it is necessary to persist in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy. Reform is the will of the people, wherein lies the hope of making Fujian a forerunner in the four modernizations drive.

The ongoing reform is an unprecedented great task. It is impossible for us to follow an established formula; neither is it possible for us to take everything into consideration beforehand. Because reform is a process of exploration, it is natural that we will inevitably encounter shortcomings and errors; therefore, we should neither lower our guard nor exaggerate the situation, but should learn to analyze the situation correctly.

With the current situation developing in a sound manner, we should, in full confidence, make relentless efforts to check unhealthy tendencies, solve problems, and persist in reform. To persist in reform is to confirm the correctness of our undertaking and the enormous strength of the party and the people. Where does strength come from: It comes from lofty communist ideals and rigid discipline, which are the guarantee of success in our reform.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has recently reiterated that the people of the whole country must foster ideals and moral integrity, acquire general knowledge, and observe discipline. Although Fujian has implemented special policies and flexible measures, we should in no way be flexible in our faith in ideals and observance of discipline. We should simultaneously build socialist material and spiritual civilization so that we can proceed along the correct path of reform and keep the reform going. It takes the common efforts of the people to persist in reform and keep it going.

Because our people are the masters of the country and our government is a people's government, our people and our government share basic identical interests. The government's concern for the people and the people's support for the government are the superiority of our socialist system as well as the

key to success in our reform. However, we should remain soberminded and should not be dizzy with our achievements; nor should we get frustrated by setbacks. Reform is a long and arduous process in which we continuously solve problems and score achievements. With one heart and one mind, we should strengthen unity, carry on the spirit of working hard and seeking truth from facts, and take the lead in reform in order to keep the four modernizations drive in Fujian going.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETS

OW100423 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing this afternoon. The meeting discussed and decided on specific matters pertaining to successfully holding the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Chairman Chu Jiang presided over the meeting.

From among 91 presidium members, the meeting elected Chairman Chu Jiang and eight other vice chairmen as the Presidium's permanent chairmen to take charge of the congress' day-to-day work. The Presidium meeting adopted a list of executive chairmen, and decided that the Presidium's permanent chairman will serve as executive chairman at the opening and closing sessions. It also decided on a list of executive chairmen for the next plenary session. The meeting decided on Ye Xuchao, (Wang Miao), (Lin Wenxun), and Cai Qiuming as the congress' deputy secretaries general.

In keeping with the local organic law, today's Presidium meeting decided that motions at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be adopted by a show of hands. It also decided on a list of those to attend the session as observers, and set the deadline for motions tabled by deputies at 1200 on 11 May. However, this deadline does not apply when deputies offer suggestions, criticism, and opinions in all fields of work.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG TEA PARTY

OW100405 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] This morning at the province's Great Hall of the People, the secretariat of the leading party group of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles held a tea party to give commendations to the writers, editors, and editorial departments who had won awards at the Third National Reportage Contest. Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee Wang Fang and responsible persons from the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, ZHEJIANG RIBAO, the provincial Department of Radio and Television, and other units concerned attended the tea party.

At the above-mentioned national contest, two works by writers in our province won awards as outstanding works. They were "The Upturns of China" by (Chen Guanbai) and (Zhou Rongxin) and "A Sunken Ship in the Icy Sea" by (Wu Yimin). At the tea party these writers were given citations and cash awards by the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Also commended were (Jiang Huanshi), editor of the JIANGNAN ZAZHI [SOUTH OF THE CHANG JIANG MAGAZINE], and the editorial department of that magazine.

Comrade Wang Fang addressed the tea party. He expressed the hope that all literary workers in the province would seriously carry out the party Central Committee's policy of invigorating the task of literature and art and would create more outstanding literary and art works in Zhejiang so as to contribute to the promotion of spiritual as well as material civilizations.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG AT ANHUI PARTY HISTORY MEETING

OW140457 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held its fourth party history work meeting from 22 April to 26 April at the Mashan Guest House in Anqing Prefecture.

Hong Qingyuan, member of the Standing Committee and secretary-general of the provincial Party Committee, presided over the opening ceremony of the meeting. Yuan Zhen, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee and chairman of the party History Work Committee of the provincial Party Committee, presided over the meeting. Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting.

Feng Wenbin, chairman of the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting to provide guidance, and so did Ma Shijiang, vice chairman of the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data. Yang Fumao, vice chairman of the Committee for Collecting Party Historical Data of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, was among the comrades invited to attend the meeting.

The meeting conveyed to the participants the guidelines of the Third National Meeting on the Collection of Party Historical Data, summed up the work of Anhui Province in the past year, exchanged experience, commended advanced units and persons, and arranged the party history work for 1985.

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNOR STRESSES SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

OW110901 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] The Provincial People's Government held a physical culture and sports meeting in Hefei from 3 to 8 May. The meeting had serious discussions on questions regarding the overall development of sports in Anhui through the mobilization of all social forces, studied, and drew up, concrete measures based on conditions in the province, as well as outlined the policies, tasks, and objectives for creating a new situation in sports work in Anhui.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the CPC Provincial Committee and governor; and Wang Houhong, vice governor, attended and spoke at the meeting. Also present were Wei Xinyi, Zheng Jiaqi, Li Pingzhang, and other leading comrades.

Vice Governor Wang Houhong made an important speech at the beginning of the meeting. He analysed the situation of sports development in the province, and put forward the goals in this respect. In particular, he elaborated systematically on the question of popularizing sports, and pointed out that greater progress must be attained at the 6th and 7th National Games, and better performance at the Asian Games. He also spoke of making Anhui an advanced province in sports by the end of the century.

Before the meeting concluded, Comrade Wang Yuzhao made a report entitled: "Vigorously Launch Mass Sports Activities in Urban and Rural Areas, and Strive to Create a New Situation in Sports Work."

CSO: 4005/925

EAST REGION

PROBLEMS OF INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED

Cultivating People of Talent

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Yao Shihuang [1202 6108 3552]: "Direct Our Attention to People of Talent in Their Thirties"]

[Text] According to an estimate of people of talent in Shanghai, the number of college and university graduates of the age group between 25 and 35 years old is far less than those of other age groups. In view of this, people have called for adopting various effective measures in order to fill in this "fault" in the group structure of talent.

In order to fill it in, it needs a certain period of time and great efforts must be made. Moreover, the best years for them to grow into useful persons are over and the results of training will, after all, not be that effective. Nevertheless, as to how we could do our best to enable people of talent of our times who are in the "fault" to play their role so that they can do the work of two or even three persons put together, there are great potentialities to tap.

The writer has contacted many talented people who are around 30 years old. Most of them are middle school graduates during the 10 years of turmoil. Although they have experienced frustrations and complications, all of them yet have the tenacity with which they vow to seek knowledge. Since the restoration of the system of the college and university student recruitment test, they have regained the opportunity to study. They have thus done their utmost and have achieved excellent results. Some of them have become the first generation of doctors and masters of New China. At present, many of them have become the young backbone in scientific research and technical and teaching posts.

Compared with middle-aged talented people of 40 years old or so, they are basically not as good as desired and are in need of further cultivation and training in order to improve their ability in conducting independent research and in doing their own work. However, they are relatively young and have quick minds. Some of them have already surpassed the middle-aged talent in adsorbing the latest knowledge and in learning foreign languages.

Compared with the younger talent under the age of 25, they have such strong points as more mature minds, a willingness to work hard and certain practical experience. All in all, they serve as a link between the preceding and the following generations and are the backbone elements in filling in this "fault." Nevertheless, due to the impact of some traditional concepts and of certain systematical irrationalities, they have not yet been able to bring their initiative and creativeness into full play and some of them have even been inhibited.

First, it is not easy for them to be academically certified. Although some of them are full of original ideas and have made contributions, their academic status is still low and most of them remain as assistant professors, trainee research fellows and assistant engineers. Since words of the lowly carry little weight, their paper do not easily appear in school journals. And it is more difficult for their essays to be published. Even if their papers or essays are published, their names are usually listed last in spite of the fact that some of these papers and essays are mostly written by them. The age of 35 is the best age to create and to invent. However, very few people at the age of 35 are associated with research institutes and academic committees of colleges and universities. Some learned societies and research associations still do not have members under 35 years old yet!

Their work and their tasks are relatively heavy and they usually not only are the backbone elements but are also assistants. They have also shouldered loads in both scientific research and teaching and are often asked to do such "legwork" as providing reference materials, making photo copies, booking train or bus tickets and shopping for equipment. For this reason, they call themselves "intellectual coolies." Their time and energy have not been effectively utilized. We cannot but say that this is a loss.

Difficulties encountered by them in their daily lives such as taking care of the young children, busy housework and crowded dwelling space are more conspicuous. Some of them are physically weak and they are troubled with illness even though they are in the prime of life. Some of them have educated themselves through independent study. However, owing to the fact that they do not have a diploma with them, they are underpaid. There are three heavy burdens on their shoulders which include work, study and housework. For this reason, they must run even if they are short of breath. Some of them have already felt that they are not able to fulfill their expectations and have fallen down on the "runway." Some people thus used the fable of the "race between the turtle and the hare" to advise these pitiful "hares": why should they run in such a hurry to gamble their lives? Once they fall down, the turtle is certain to be the champion. Of course, many promising youths do not accept this kind of advice. They hope that during the golden age of life, they can generate enormous amounts of light and energy. Society has to create conditions for them and to give them more attention and care so as to arouse their initiative and tap their potentialities fully. In doing things this way, we can at least fill in the "fault" of talent to a certain extent.

Social Science Support Urged

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Jiang Binghai [5592 0393 3189], Institute of Philosophy, Shanghai Academy of Social Science: "Pay Respect to the Characteristics of Social Science Work"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four," social science in our country has achieved great successes in such aspects as publicizing Marxism, bringing order out of chaos and carrying out ideological and cultural constructions. However, we must also catch sight of the fact that people of social science circles are not active enough at present and they are not able to keep abreast of the demands in the situation of reform. In order to open up new prospects in social science work, it is necessary to implement policies on intellectuals in social science circles in accordance with the characteristics of social science.

In my opinion, an important aspect in implementing policies on intellectuals in social science circles is to encourage and support social science workers to put forward views of one kind or another based on their own research. Social science, like natural science, is also a system of knowledge which has to be successively tested and developed in social practice. It is necessary to pay respect to the scientific nature of social science and it is not permissible to regard social science as an instrument which can be utilized at will. Social science must, of course, serve both socialist reality and the party's guiding principles and line. However, services of this kind do not serve only to say something to explain a certain policy but to apply the fundamental tenets of Marxism to carry out a scientific theoretical analysis in accordance with the objective reality to enable people to get a clear understanding of our course in order to carry out effective practices with full confidence. Since the contents of social science are diversified, there are also a variety of forms and methods used to serve society. Different demands have to be geared to each specific branch of learning and it is not advisable to become stereotyped. Basically, anything which is advantageous to the building of both socialist material and spiritual sciences is entitled to receive support and encouragement. Only by doing so can we arouse the enthusiasm of social science workers.

People usually do not show much surprise at faults made by comrades working on natural science. However, in the case of social science work, there is another story. First, it is not allowed for them to commit any mistakes and, second, they can never put forward different opinions. Otherwise, they will live in trouble. As a social science worker, one must take a serious attitude in dealing with any theoretical questions whatsoever. However, theories have to be developed. In this respect, we must dare to explore realities and it is not easy to avoid mistakes in exploration. The reason why Marxism has a great vitality is that, on the one hand, it is the crystallization of the wisdom of mankind in the past and, on the other hand, it continuously assimilates nutriment in practices and is thereby becoming increasingly enriched and developed. In this sense, the Marxist system is

always open. It is not advisable for us to think that people cannot say what our forefathers did not say, or if people try to revise what our forefathers did say based on the new situation, it will be regarded as "departing from the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy." Even if it is wrong, we must also follow what Lenin said: "It is not proper to prove what is wrong based on the assertion that the things which are opposite to it are truth. We ought to prove that what is wrong is wrong in itself." ("The Selected Works of Lenin," vol 38 p 279.) Some things must also be tested by practice and history and be allowed to undergo a process of understanding.

There is another question which should be emphatically pointed out, that is to say, when referring to paying respect to knowledge and people of talent, knowledge and people of talent of social science must also be respected. At present, social science workers receive very limited coordination and support in conducting social science research work. For instance, functional departments usually either are not willing or refuse to provide social science workers with materials or other necessary data needed by them. The situation whereby their labor remuneration is on the low side is also a manifestation of the fact that people do not show respect for work done by social science workers. It is said that a certain research fellow of a certain research institute is concurrently professor of a university in another town. He has to direct the work of a research office and to teach a few graduate students. He goes to the university to give lectures for 1 to 2 months, but at the end of the year, he receives a bonus of only 9 yuan, an average of less than 8 jiao (8/10 of a yuan) a month. In an unreasonable situation like this, can we talk about paying respect to knowledge or talented people?

Besides, judged by the scientific developments of our time, the trend of mutual interlocking and mutual penetration between social and natural sciences has become increasingly intensified. Therefore, comrades who are engaged in social science work must not only be concerned about the development of their own profession but must also learn natural science and the methods applied in natural science. Otherwise, no improvement is possible. For this reason, leading cadres and the departments concerned must do their best to create conditions to let social science workers have more opportunities to learn.

Keeping Talented Personnel

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Weng Feng [5040 2800]: "Why Cannot Your Place Keep the Talented Personnel?"]

[Text] Recently, when I visited a city in the south, I met a surgeon coming from Shanghai. This surgeon was once a key doctor of a certain large hospital in this municipality. He is a doctor of greater attainments in medical science who has enjoyed international prestige to a certain extent. Many people of the same profession have praised him as "remarkably skillful in his profession." However, because the leading cadre of the hospital was biased, he was prevented from developing his own profession and was barred

from going abroad to give lectures before he went to the city in the south. Consequently, when the city in the south advertised for talented personnel, he responded to the call.

The city in the south gave him an enthusiastic welcome. The hospital where he went to work was even more anxious to recruit someone like him. They provided him with a roomy dwelling unit, set up a surgical ward especially for him, imported specialized equipment for him and provided him with assistants. On Sundays, the leading cadres of the said hospital must pay him a visit inquiring after his well-being. How could he not be moved under such circumstances? Because the equipment was imported, this doctor started to overcome difficulties to begin his research on new subjects. He performed a few experimental operations which were locally unprecedented. Recently, persons of the same profession in foreign countries invited him to give lectures. The leading cadre of the hospital approved his travel plan in less than a week and helped him to go through the formalities.

The ways of doing things are different in the two different hospitals and there is a sharp contrast between these two. From this contrast, it is not difficult to get such an inspiration: we must be concerned about and have confidence in intellectuals and it is necessary for us to bring their specialties into full play. If you hold up talented people without utilizing them, who will then be willing to stay at your place? The severest suffering of an intellectual is not more than his being unable to give full play to his talent. It is said that several first-rate doctors have already left that hospital in this municipality because talented personnel there are wasted.

Reasonable mobility of talented personnel is basically a good thing. Our country overlooked this problem in the past. As a result, some talented people do not work on jobs for which they are trained or, in some units, many talented people are kept idle and this has caused a waste of brains. If in fact one's job does not fit into his special training or if there is a surplus of talented personnel, it is of course a good thing to let talented personnel move to places where their specialties are needed. But the case is different here. Some talented personnel asked to leave not because their jobs do not fit into their training nor because they are in surplus, but because the policies on intellectuals have not been properly implemented and they do not enjoy due esteem from others or their talent cannot be brought into full play. As far as I know, after that doctor expressed his intention to "leave," the hospital not only failed to check on its own problems but, instead, persisted in attacking him. At the time when that doctor was to be transferred, the hospital again barred him from leaving. At last, he was asked to resign before he left. I think if the hospital in this municipality can conscientiously compare itself with that in the southern city, it will be able to catch sight of its own problems in implementing the policies on intellectuals.

Conditions at Shanghai Museum

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by staff members of the Museum of Shanghai: "Waiting for the Spring Wind of the Party To Arrive"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Editor of WEN HUI BAO:

Our Museum of Shanghai is a place where the work is very specialized and where intellectuals are concentrated. However, the pernicious "leftist" influence here has not yet been eliminated and "respecting both knowledge and talent" still meets with resistance. Please look at the facts:

(1) The situation where intellectuals encounter difficulties in becoming party members is very conspicuous at our museum. The major operational departments of our museum (departments of archaeology and exhibition research) have not recruited a single party member in the past 20 years. Some professional personnel are required to make political progress, but they enjoy no trust or respect.

(2) The copyrights of the professional personnel are not guaranteed and the proportion they can share in the distribution of the contribution fee is too low. For instance, a total of 100 yuan was paid as a contribution fee for 20 chapters of the "Selected Model Calligraphy of the Museum of Shanghai" (sub-volume II) compiled by the painting section of the department of exhibition research. The administrative department paid the professional personnel only 30 yuan, an average of 1.50 yuan per person. Two other professional personnel of the same section received more than 700 yuan as a drawing board fee and 76 yuan as an editing fee for compiling the "Masterpieces of Xu-Gu Painting." They turned the total amount over to the higher authorities and received only 24 yuan as remuneration for writing the "Foreword."

(3) Housing for intellectuals is in short supply and the problem has not been resolved for a long time. A comrade of the ceramics section who graduated from a university in the 1950's has a family of three. They live in the upstairs of a reception office of a school where his wife works. The total area of the unit is only 7 square meters. A comrade of the archaeology section who graduated from Nankai University in the early 1950's lives in a small room of only 6 square meters. It was hot last year and he could not but move to his office to live.

(4) Recently, a "Trial Measure Concerning Investigation Tours for Operational Personnel" was formulated by our museum and most of the middle-aged and young professional personnel were excluded. At present, the Museum of Shanghai is short of qualified professional personnel and needs new blood to fill in. Instead, it has created obstacles to block the middle-aged and young professional workers from receiving training. It is really beyond our comprehension.

I feel that in order to enable the Musuem of Shanghai to serve the cause of the four modernizations still better, it is a matter of extreme urgency to

implement the policy toward intellectuals and to arouse the initiative of the professional workers. We hope that our appeal can be brought to the attention of the concerned departments so that we can play a still better role in our work.

Yang Ti Comments

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Yang Ti [2799 1029]: "Do More Practical Work for Intellectuals"]

[Text] Recently, I have participated in meetings relevant to work concerning intellectuals. I was very much touched and felt that I had a say in one thing, namely that in implementing the policies on intellectuals, many things remain to be done by our party organizations at all levels.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has done an enormous amount of work in implementing policies on intellectuals and has achieved great successes. However, in some aspects, things did not turn out as people had wished. For instance, intellectuals did not work on jobs for which they were trained. They also encountered difficulties in becoming party members and in pursuing advanced studies. And both their working and living conditions are poor. All these problems still have not been brought to the attention of some party organizations and of the party's leading comrades. This situation does not quite keep abreast of the needs of the new historical era or of the trends of reform. In the new year, our party's work on intellectuals must be upgraded to a new level. Our party members and cadres, and especially comrades of the organization and personnel departments, must conscientiously pay respect to knowledge and talented people both in ideology and in practice. They must always listen sincerely to the heartfelt wishes of intellectuals and do more practical work for them in order to extricate them from a predicament.

First, the question is how to help intellectuals develop their strong points in an effort to bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play. At present, on the one hand we feel that we are seriously short of talented people and, on the other hand, too many talented people are wasted. Some university graduates only do very simple work. Some units do not need certain professional technicians, but these people are not allowed to be employed by departments to work on jobs for which they are trained. The school records of many spare-time, TV and correspondence university graduates as well as of college and university students who have educated themselves through independent study are not recognized. A situation like this has seriously dampened the enthusiasm of intellectuals. The most important characteristic of intellectuals is that they have a strong dedication to their work. They feel that they have a strong dedication to their work. They feel that their supreme happiness is no more than dedicating their knowledge to the country and to the people and the extreme suffering of them is no more than a lack of an opportunity to give full play to their talent. We must deeply sense this kind of thinking and feeling of intellectuals and dare to

open up a new field for them to have a free hand in the cause they have worked for. Both the organization and personnel departments have to grasp firmly and properly to facilitate a reasonable mobility for people of talent so that people who are placed in wrong jobs can immediately be transferred to posts where they are needed most and their expertise can be brought into full play.

Likewise, further efforts must be made to resolve the problem of intellectuals encountering difficulties in becoming party members. In Shanghai, from 1983 through September 1984, the number of party members recruited from among various kinds of professional and technical personnel in proportion to the total number of newly recruited party members was smaller than that of our sister provinces and municipalities, and also smaller than that of the national average as well. This situation gives party organizations at all levels in Shanghai much food for thought. Shanghai is a place where intellectuals are concentrated. Many intellectuals have deep love for the party and for socialism. They attend to their professional work enthusiastically and have achieved excellent successes. Even at the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did their utmost to oppress and destroy intellectuals, their confidence in the party and in socialism did not vacillate. They are both sincere and professionally devoted. They have tempered themselves and have passed the test. Many of them have always asked to enter the party and some of them even applied for party membership decades ago. And most of them are basically qualified for party membership. However, due to the impact of the "leftist" ideology and problems in our work, these comrades have not yet been able to enter the door of the party up to this moment. Our party organizations at all levels have the responsibility to investigate into the situation relevant to recruiting party members from among intellectuals in order to see how many intellectuals are qualified to become party members, why they still are barred from doing so and what the problems which still exist in our work are. Then, we have to resolve these problems one by one. It is necessary to do it once and for all and results must be achieved.

We must pay further attention to the work of creating conditions for intellectuals to learn and to pursue advanced studies. Knowledge develops along with the development of practice. The rapid development of science and technology of our time has persistently shortened the cycle of the innovation of knowledge. Knowledge has increasingly become a key factor in determining the pace of the development of productive forces and of the strength of the competitiveness of the economy. For this reason, the cultivation and education of intellectuals, especially of young intellectuals, has already become an important matter which brooks no delay. In fact, we have many favorable conditions in doing this work and the key lies in the necessity to regard it as a strategic task on the agenda and in the adoption of various measures to provide them with more opportunities to learn and pursue advanced studies. We must select these outstanding intellectuals to go abroad to observe, study and attend various kinds of international academic conferences in a planned way in order to broaden their thinking, widen their vision and improve their ability.

With respect to improving the intellectuals' living and working conditions, egalitarianism still intrudes. This is the point which we have to bring to

bring to the attention of party organizations at all levels. It is necessary to give preferential treatment to senior intellectuals such as veteran specialists and veteran professors. We must do whatever possible to resolve their unsettled problems. We must also pay attention to improving the working and living conditions of the middle-aged and young intellectuals step by step, particularly because middle-aged and young intellectuals are in the prime of life and it is just the time for them to make successes. They are playing an important role in serving as a link between the preceeding and the following. However, their working and living conditions are relatively hard. If we do not do our utmost to help them solve their problems, it will inevitably affect their willingness to concentrate their energy and to improve their professional work. Some units in Shanghai have given preferential treatment to intellectuals in allocating dwelling units, some other units have tried their best to relieve professional personnel from such burdens as attending conferences and participating in social activities so as to guarantee that they have enough time to do their professional work and still others have actively helped them resolve the problem of couples living in two places. Since we have achieved good results in adopting all these measures, it is necessary for us to keep up with and promote them.

An important task of the party committee is to implement the policies on intellectuals and to do a good job for intellectuals. We must discuss it from time to time and carry out periodic checks. Once a problem is before us, we must resolve it immediately. As a party organization at a certain level, it is necessary to establish a system for maintaining periodic links with intellectuals. As a party's cadre, it is necessary to make friends with intellectuals in order to listen directly to their voices. We must go all out to commend units and individuals who have done a good job in dealing with intellectuals and criticize and educate those who refuse to implement the policies on intellectuals; some of those who refuse must be transferred from leading posts. Those who have made things difficult for intellectuals and have taken strong measures against them must be dealt with sternly. Only in doing things this way can we do practical things one by one and achieve successes.

At present, Shanghai has entered into a new historical era of reform and promotion. In the new year, we must do a better job in implementing policies on intellectuals in order to create a working and living environment in which intellectuals will have peace of mind and will feel good in doing everything so that they can exert more efforts to dedicate themselves to the service of their country and fulfill their aspirations.

Academy of Science Official

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Yan Dongsheng [0917 2639 3932], secretary of the party leading group and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: "Train Large Numbers of Young Scientists"]

[Text] The question of talent is an important strategic issue having an important bearing on the future of the Academy of Sciences, its rise or fall, its survival or demise. At present, one pressing task facing us is the training of a large number of young scientists. Only by accomplishing this task can scientific work in the future be flourishing and have a sustained explosive force and staying power and the strength to resolve the problem of tackling the key issues at present.

Young scientific and technical personnel have a strong desire to seek knowledge. They have a quick response to the new worldwide technical revolution and a great ambition to emulate. Among them, the outstanding ones are imbued with a creative spirit. They are people of attainments and accomplishments. They are worthy of being called young scientists. We must be able to discover them, dare to recognize them and entrust them with important responsibilities. It is not advisable for us to make excessive demands on them, to despise them or to stifle them by a hypercritical standard.

In the field of natural science, young people in their thirties have the most exuberant creative ability. Scientists of the older generation such as Li Siguang [2621 0934 0342], Zhu Kezhen [4555 0668 2823], Zhou Peiyuan [0719 1014 3293], Qian Xuesen [6929 1331 2773], Yan Jici [0917 3444 1964], Hua Luogeng [5478 5012 1649], Mao Yisheng [5403 0110 0581], Li Guohao [2621 0948 6275] and so forth stood out from their fellows and became outstanding figures in their youth. Many famous veteran scientists of the Chinese Academy of Sciences were still young during the early years after the founding of the People's Republic, but at that time they had already made distinguished contributions and enjoyed relative prestige. According to my recollection, I was only 30 years old when I was the deputy director and research fellow of the Shanghai Institute of Silicates under the solicitude and support of scientists of the older generation. During the middle and later years of the 1950's, some youths in their twenties who then only recently graduated from universities joined the Institute of Silicates. Because they did a top-notch job, the institute let them take up the post of section chiefs in charge of different projects, provided them with assistants and did everything possible to encourage and support them, enabling them quickly to become leading scientists. Guo Jingkun [6753 2529 0981] and Wang Yongling [3769 3057 7881], the current director and deputy director of the institute, were then young scientists who were commended by the people. At present, many institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences are in fact holding large numbers of promising young scientists who are full of potential and can do a lot of work. The important thing is that we must have the insight to discover them.

Besides a fine political quality, the young scientists are imbued with the spirit of dedication to science and of probing into the essence of things about which they never feel complacent. They always strive for new discoveries and new inventions. Even though there are still imperfections in certain aspects, they are only the phenomena in the process of growth. Among the young scientists, there are various types of talent. One type is people who are able to invent and create. They have a keen insight into faint things to discover certain mysteries of the natural world and bring to

light certain things of regularity so as to emulate their predecessors. The people of the other type are people of science and technology who are able to develop. They are rich in imagination, able to work with their hands and good at applying scientific principles. In so doing, new products and even a series of products may soon be turned out, which will again quickly be turned into wealth. Still others are those of the type of persons who are familiar with scientific and technical management. They are skilled in the soft sciences and are more versed in certain knowledge relevant to the natural sciences (also said to be imbued with a background of science and technology). When they are thinking about a problem, they can link the long-range outlook with the intermediate and the short-range outlook. They are adept at making relatively correct policies in an orderly way and are skillful in making arrangements. They pay attention to forming complete sets and they stress results. Scientists of all these types are valuable. We must be able to discover these young scientists and make efforts to cultivate them.

Due to reasons related to the system of scientific research and to impediments of the force of habit, it has become very difficult for the outstanding youths and talented people to stand out. History has left us with the fine tradition of respecting the aged and the virtuous, but at the same time it has also left us with the traditional burden of ignoring youth. In the face of veteran scientists, the middle-aged scientific and technical personnel are overshadowed. Opinions expressed by them seem not to be of much significance. Likewise, before the middle-aged scientific and technical personnel, young scientific and technical personnel also do not have a voice. Under such circumstances, the middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel are prevented from giving full play to their talent. This situation must be altered immediately. We must foster such an atmosphere in which all people are treated as equal before science, social status and age are disregarded in exploring truth and truth is regarded as the sole criterion for expressing one's academic views so as to create conditions for the young scientists to spread their wings like eagles. Showing loving care for the veteran scientists and supporting and thinking highly of the deeds of the middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel must be regarded as the most popular events which we must esteem and publicize. Only when "the pupil surpasses the master" can scientific undertakings flourish.

Our Chinese Academy of Sciences has decided to select outstanding middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel who are able to participate in social activities or who have the ability in organization and management of leading posts at all levels and to replenish members of the Academy, the academic committee and the journal editorial committee with the middle-aged and young scientific and technical backbone personnel. At present, the average age of members of the Academy is over 70. They must immediately be replaced and outstanding young scientists must be allowed to enter into high-level academic posts. This is the need of the times. We must resolutely and boldly promote those middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel who are qualified to engage in high-level research work to posts

of high-level research fellows regardless of their seniority. In order to train young scientists, we must allow young scientific and technical personnel (including the middle-aged) to go abroad to attend international academic conferences, to participate in joint research projects, to give lectures and to engage in advanced studies as long as they can receive financial aid from foreign countries. Considering the development needs in the 1990's or even further and the growth of the still younger scientific and technical personnel, the number of post-graduate students to be enrolled must be increased and the system of "postdoctoral" research must be tried out so as to establish mobile stations of "postdoctorates." We plan to start immediately setting up a foundation for the young scientific and technical workers in order to give financial aid to people of talent under the age of 35 who are imbued with the creative abilities.

Let us wish that the young scientists rise abruptly!

Letters to Editor

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 3

[Article: "Please Listen to the Words from Our Heart"]

[Text] Value What Is Lost

Some units have put intellectuals aside and kept them idle. However, when they ask for a transfer, they have been barred from leaving. Some units have ignored the difficulties of intellectuals. No matter how much they supplicate, the leadership just turns a deaf ear to them. When they cannot but ask for a transfer, their leadership still feels nothing serious. But at the time when other units express their willingness to accept these people, the leaders suddenly sense something is happening. They, therefore, go into a flurry and people are sent out to plead high and low. This is to value what is lost. If they had known it would come to this, they would have acted differently.

(Xie Yunfeng [6200 0061 1496], Commercial School of Xinyang Prefecture, Henan Province)

Count on Both "Knowledge" and "Results"

In my opinion, seniority based only on "knowledge" is not enough; it must also be based on results and contributions. Although "knowledge" and "results" are closely linked, they may also separate from each other. First even though a person is with knowledge, if it is not real knowledge, it will yield no results. Second, one may have real knowledge which can yield results, but it is impossible for him to attain any achievement if he does nothing. For this reason, the difference in results achieved and contributions made by each individual should be regarded as an important criterion for measuring the level of mental labor. For instance, when we measure a person, we must look at his achievements made in scientific research--inventions or creations, at the blossoming of his wisdom--treatises,

theses, designs or summations of experience; at the amount of labor he has spent in cultivating talent and the quality of "products"; and at his actual demonstrations in leading, directing or managing enterprises. By combining genuine talent with the achievements and contributions of a person, we can then surmount oneness.

(Ni Xianghe [0242 4382 0735], Fuyang Normal College, Anhui Province)

Respect Means Confidence

China's intellectuals have a tradition meaning "literati may die for an intimate friend." The reason why Comrades Zhou Enlai and Chen Yi were valued by the masses of intellectuals was that they had confidence in intellectuals and looked upon intellectuals as people on their own side. At present, difficulties remain in our country and our material conditions still cannot satisfy people's needs. However, I think that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals are seriously concerned with the righteousness of our cause. As long as you can have confidence in them, certainly they will be willing to work with you with one heart, because as far as intellectuals are concerned, the maximum respect is no more than having respect in them!

[Fang Zuzhong [2455 4371 0022], XIN WEN BAO, Anqing, Anhui Province)

We Must Love Talented People, Not Harm Them

Some leaders of the enterprises, for the purpose of preventing a brain drain, have adopted the principle of letting intellectuals in but not out. Even though they understand the importance of intellectuals, they are not concerned about whether an intellectual's job is in line with his vocational training. For this reason, these leaders in fact do not understand what is called talent. So-called talent must combine both ability and political integrity and must have made contributions to society. If intellectuals who work on jobs for which they are not trained or for which their strong points cannot be utilized are retained by enforcing a "blockade," it will be impossible for them to bring their talent into full play, to realize their high ambitions or to make contributions even if they have both ability and political integrity. This is a waste and an inhibition of talent. This is not to love them, but to do them harm.

(Xiong Fei [3574 7378], Shanghai Petrochemical Plant)

Pay Respect to Our Creativeness

Although I, an associate professor, am the director of the hygienic teaching and research section of the college, for many years the leaders only assigned work for me to do but never solicited our opinions, ideas or needs. I personally know very well the difficulties which the college faces and the malpractices which have occurred in this college, about which we have never been consulted. The leaders never discussed important academic issues with the academic committee. What makes me even more depressed is that I have several times put forward suggestions for reform and have sent

a letter in my own handwriting to the leaders, which brought no response for several months. I really do not know until what time they can pay respect to intellectuals like us.

(Yan Chengrui [7051 2110 6904], Bengbu Medical College)

Role of Intellectuals Discussed

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Ye Yuan [0673 0337], deputy secretary general, Shanghai Municipal People's Political Consultative Conference: "Justly and Forcefully Affirm the Role of Intellectuals in Society"]

[Text] Some people say that the work of implementing the policy toward intellectuals has until now remained a subject of newspaper coverage which has not yet been realized. This statement goes a bit too far, because in fact much work has been done in various aspects and some intellectuals have already personally benefited. This is not only empty talk. However, compared to what is called for, the speed is indeed too low and resistance is stubborn. If we do not break through the resistance and pick up speed, or if we implement the policy in such a manner as it is now, it will be hard for us to imagine how long we should wait to see the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals throughout the country!

How could we break through resistance and pick up our speed? Efforts must be made in all quarters. Undoubtedly, the problem which we must resolve first is to launch a formidable and vigorous publicity and education campaign to affirm justly and forcefully the role of intellectuals in society and to bring order out of chaos in light of the guiding ideology.

This problem has not yet been satisfactorily resolved in many units, because the leading cadres of these units have not dared until now to affirm justly and forcefully the role of intellectuals in society. Since the leading cadres are in a flabby state, people's thinking may easily become confused. The "leftist" watchword which says that "the livelihood on intellectuals is supported by the workers" still has a market. The result is that wages, bonuses, living allowances and working conditions of intellectuals are all inferior to others, even if bonuses to which intellectuals are entitled are described as "bestowed" by the workers. If intellectuals depend on "bounties" to make a living, how can we talk about the actual implementation of the policy?

In fact, no matter what kind of work it is, there is a question of who is the mainstay. For instance, in school work, teachers are of course the mainstay; in news and publication work, editors and reporters are the mainstay; and in hospital work, the doctors are the mainstay. Without teachers, editors, reporters or doctors, it would be hard to imagine how there could be schools, publishing houses, newspaper offices or hospitals. This is a fact which is self-evident. The same situation applies to other scientific, technological and cultural units. Speaking this way does not at

all involve the question of the personal dignity and social status of any individual. The reason why it is necessary to respect intellectuals is merely because they are people with "knowledge," and "knowledge" is "power." Both our country and our people need this "force" of "knowledge" to serve society. It is unthinkable that knowledge is surprisingly absent in a civilized and developed society. This is the essence of the problem. In some units such as a newspaper office, income earned from advertisements and printing services may even be greater than the newspaper circulation itself. Consequently, there has been a false impression that editors and reporters are "supported" by the workers or cadres to earn a living. People are thus misled by appearances! May I ask a question: how can there be a newspaper office without a newspaper or how can there be an advertisement and printing business without a newspaper office? It is absolutely true that a newspaper is covered and edited by reporters and editors. Only after that is done, the workers can then engage in typesetting and printing as well as distribution, and cadres can then run a newspaper office. Both the mental and physical labor of the editors and reporter are, after all, playing a leading role. This is undisputable. However, the longstanding serious interruption of the ultra-"left" line has prevented this very simple truth from being accepted by all the people. Consequently, a slight improvement of the intellectuals' situation and treatment has always met with resistance from all directions. If a situation of this kind is not altered, it is very difficult for us to implement the policy toward intellectuals, to arouse the full enthusiasm of intellectuals and effectively to bring the role of knowledge in the cause of the four modernizations into full play--for which reference may be made to the difficulties of climbing to the skies.

For this reason, we must justly and forcefully affirm the role of intellectuals in society. This is a mission entrusted to us by history. And now is the time to accomplish this mission!

Academic Levels, Titles of Posts

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Zhou Yicheng [0719 5030 3397], doctoral candidate, Fudan University: "Direct Our Attention to the Interaction Between the Academic Levels and Titles of Technical or Professional Posts:"]

[Text] Several times in newspapers and magazines in our country, there were articles sighing about the problem that high-level research fellows in the scientific, technological and economic circles are aging. However, a sigh is just a sigh and the problem has not been resolved. A considerable number of middle-aged and young research fellows who have achieved successes and can do a lot have not yet been conferred with the middle- and high-level titles which they are entitled to have. High-level intellectuals have become a synonym for old intellectuals. And there is an equals sign between middle-class intellectuals and middle-aged intellectuals. High-level middle-aged intellectuals are rare and almost none of the high-level intellectuals is young. On the platforms of universities, those who have given

lectures for years remain assistants. Postgraduates who have a doctoral degree are still without a "title." At the Chinese Academy of Sciences, those who are rich in writings and translations are still far from the title of "associate research fellow." This is really a universal problem. We must admit the fact that academic titles not being commensurate with academic levels have already become an important problem at present in implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

From the perspective of a worldwide comparison, the problem mentioned appears to be more conspicuous. In foreign countries, it has been a common occurrence that people in their twenties or thirties have already received titles as university professors or research fellows. Even if they are engaged in humanistic or philosophical studies, the average age at which they can receive high-level titles of this kind has also been much lower than that in our country. The writer has, on the basis of reliable evidence, compiled statistics on the average age at which contemporary famous philosophers of the Western countries received their titles as professors and research fellows. The answer is 38 years old.

Is China "without people of talent"? No! Please look at a report that appeared in a newspaper not long ago: "A number of worthy middle-aged people" of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences "who have taken the lead in the various branches of learning have achieved outstanding results" and "most of them have for almost 30 years engaged in the profession of scientific research. They have a solid theoretical basis and a rich experience in practice. They also possess the organizational ability in tackling key problems relevant to scientific research." Is the level of talented people of this kind high enough? Yet only two of these eight leaders of different branches of learning referred to in the report are research fellows. I pondered after finishing reading and could not help sighing: the difficulties encountered in attaining the title of a research fellow are as great as climbing to the skies!

The reason for this is very complicated. Thinking carefully, neglecting or not understanding the interaction between academic titles and academic levels is a major cause in both understanding and practice.

Generally speaking, only after reaching a certain academic level can researchers in different fields obtain corresponding titles. On the other hand, obtaining a corresponding title in time may in turn raise further the academic level of researchers. People usually are more familiar with and have repeatedly laid emphasis on the first aspect to the neglect of the role played by the latter. An understanding of this kind is not a comprehensive one. If a person with a higher academic level can be conferred with a correspondingly high title in time, at least two changes can be brought to this person. First, objectively he will be granted higher academic treatment, thereby enabling him to have more access to the library for data and information (for instance, to have a library card or identification to enter the library's stockroom). And he may have more opportunities to publish his research results. Second, subjectively, since both his academic title and status have been raised, he will thus have a new "motive to achieve

successes," thereby constituting an internal driving force to climb to a still higher level. On the contrary, if people of this kind do not have an appropriate title in time, they will feel oppressed both subjectively and objectively. As a result, it will be hard to raise their academic levels.

At present, people of industry and commerce are selecting persons of outstanding ability without sticking to one pattern. A large number of young factory directors and managers is emerging. In both party and government organs, a large number of middle-aged and young people from various "echelons" has also been promoted to leading posts. By comparison, the middle-aged and young people in scientific, technological and academic circles are very difficult to push off the earth from their heads. They can only follow very slowly along a flight of steps to "proceed in proper order" and it is almost impossible for them to jump. However, I cannot but have the feeling that in appraising social science workers, it is rather too harsh. Viewed from the aspect of social science, it can only be regarded as a sign that the receiving ability of social science is relatively low.

In conclusion, I wish to add one word: as people are now advocating the idea of giving generous awards to scientific researchers who have made outstanding contributions, I stretch out my two hands to support it. However, it seems that "generous awards" should not be limited to bonuses or wage scales, while the promotion of titles to a proper level must also be included. As far as most intellectuals are concerned, they may be more concerned about the latter. We hope responsible departments will look into the "feelings of the people" of this kind.

9560
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7 June 1985

EAST REGION

ACADEMIC DEBATE MUST OBSERVE THE RULE OF EQUITY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Zhou Yicheng [0719 5030 3397], Wu Xiaoming [0702 2556 2494] and Yu Wujin [0205 0702 6855]: "Academic Debate Should Observe the Rule of Equity"]

[Text] "Everybody is equal in front of the truth" -- Anyone who has suffered and recalled this slogan brought forward by the "February Outline" and all the theoretical workers possessing conscience will have all sorts of feelings. It seems unlikely that open opposers to this proposition will appear again. However, in this country possessing obsolete feudal tradition and not having thoroughly eradicated the residual traces of "the cultural revolution", prolonged efforts are still needed to truly make this slogan a reality in the academic circle. Engels in summing up his debate with Duhring, stated: "All the rules which should be observed in literary debate must be observed." To observe the principle of equity in academic debate is a kind of guarantee on academic policy and academic ethics. It includes the affirmation of both parties in the debate their equity in status, in measures to be employed and in their understanding of the nature of debate and the debate's link with social background.

In the contention between different doctrines, theories and schools, there is the argument of the true and the false, the right and the wrong, and if the contents and the forms are beautiful and complete. But the status of both sides of debate must be equal with no school or doctrine enjoying a pre-determined superiority status. There should be only one starting line.

Any doctrine can only compare and compete with another doctrine in the doctrine's truthfulness and logic, and the perfection in form, and cannot make use of non-academic authority to establish a superiority over other theoretical schools. Marxist philosophy beyond doubt is the insuperable philosophical system of today. However, in confronting the other non-Marxist doctrines, Marxism still needs to discuss and contend in order to develop itself. Any view of the self proclaimed supporter and follower of Marxism does not have the right to surpass other schools and doctrines in an of course and self-explanatory manner. Marxism must and is able to use its theoretical thoroughness for persuading people, controlling the masses and surpassing the overall ideology of others. Within the limits of theoretical contention, internationally or in our country

some people should not be permitted to proclaim themselves as the "adjudicators" of Marxism, as if they hold the whole truth and need not participate in the academic contention on equal basis. The following ridiculous phenomenon should be eradicated: the same viewpoint which was branded as "a bunch of lies" rebelling against orthodoxy when suggested by "small potatoes" yesterday could be considered "good golden advice" of far-reaching meaning when it comes out from the mouth of "theoretical authorities" today. In fact, everyone in the arena of academic contention is "an athlete" enjoying equal rights same as others, while the social practice of millions of people is "the judge."

The big criticism that prevailed during "the cultural revolution" totally abandoned the rule of debate. Often one side had great strength and momentum to cover all, while the other side was silent, in hiding and unintelligible. The critics had in their possession a whole set of weapons including newspapers and magazines, broadcasting radios, the printing of large number of pamphlets and the big slogans in the streets, while the criticized did not even have the paper and pen for writing, much less to talk of the written public answer to the charges. This is what comrade Sun Yefang [1327 0396 5364] called "monstrous absurdity": "While the capitalist courts allow the accused to answer the charges and to appeal after a judgment has been made, how come in the theoretical discussion of social science questions there is only criticism and no counter-criticism is allowed?" For eliminating this kind of ridiculous things, during normal debate both sides should be allowed to use the same form in criticism and counter-criticism.

The form of academic debate has many levels, internal discussion, oral speeches, drafts or public statements. Academic debates should be carried out on the same level. If one side of the debate does not publish a view expressed in an academic meeting which he considers as immature, or a statement which he has no intention of publishing, then the other side of the debate can only debate with it in a corresponding academic meeting, and cannot conduct unilateral criticism by another means. If one side has published his draft only in an internal publication, then the other side should not make criticism in an open publication, much less to employ an external academic power to impose sanction on the other side by relying on superior status and measures.

If we say that in academic contention the stealthy change of the concept or topic is a thing detested by all righteous people, then the perverted interpretation of the nature of contention due to non-academic cause, or arbitrary change of the scope of contention should be viewed as a bas deed. Academic questions are simply academic questions, and cannot be arbitrarily changed into ethnic and political questions. Some university students and graduate students have said that in academic discussion they are not afraid of being called "wrong" but are afraid of being called "presumptuous." The statement that someone is wrong is a question relating to academic correctness or incorrectness which can be clarified during the debate, but the statement that someone is presumptuous is a question of non-academic evaluation, implying that someone is arrogant looking down upon one's elders and teachers. In a country of courtesy and righteousness where the prestige of teachers is highly respected, this is not a small offense. The bad results of elevating academic questions to political questions are known to all. Naturally through

the lesson of bringing order out from chaos and summing up the experience, the directly equating academic questions to political questions is rarely seen. However, there are still cases of making use of constructing various kind of "continuous bridge" to develop academic question into political questions. In fact, academic contention can only remain academic contention. If while some people are sincere in exploring and seeking knowledge, others are alert in judging how the wind starts and in taking advantage of "class struggle" in expecting the arrival of various struggle movements, it will only bring about catastrophe to the academic development of China.

It is beneficial to recall the Marxists of older generation in treating their enemies of contention. Engels said in the preface of the 2d edition of his "Anti-Duhring" that he "had wanted to change certain statements" but did not do it. Aside from not having the time, "my conscience did not allow me to make any change" because "this book is debate in nature. I feel that since my opponents cannot make any changes I should also not make any change." Plekhanov also stated in the preface of the second and the third editions of his "On the Development of Historical Outlook": "I do not think I have the authority to make any change in my ground of argument.... to make any change in the contents of my work debate in nature is equivalent to my use of new weapons to attack my enemy and compel the latter to fight back with old weapons."

Any academic debate is the product of history, and should respect history. We should start from the factors of specific time, place and history in assessing the realistic background of certain academic viewpoints, and should not use changed situations to assess and make excessive demands on certain academic viewpoints and academic debates of the past. In the academic life of our country, people have seen this kind of situation more than once. During a certain period everyone airs his views and there was "liberation for all"; yet after a few months storms suddenly emerge, and some people are re-examined from the view of new political requirements the academic viewpoints and writings that appeared at that time, yet they are so forgetful that they often "correct" themselves without explanation as if they are everlastingly correct. Therefore, new questions branch from old questions, criticism is made from the higher plane of principle and two line struggle, everyone gets scared and nervous and false reporting begins to appear. All these ways of doing things are contradictory to the rule of debate.

The academic style pointed out to us by the originators of Marxism has the seriousness of examining and criticizing all, and also the humbleness of open-mindedness and inclusiveness. In treating the comrades who hold different views and the opponents different in theory, their attitude was always equal, and they strictly observed all the rules governing literary debate. As the men of literature who honestly go after the truth, we have no reason not to observe the rule of equity in academic debate. The relative treatment of freedom and discipline. The rule of debate is also discipline. Same as that without the various rules on competition, any gold medal in the athletic field cannot be acquired. Without the rules on academic debate, academic freedom and prosperity will become void phrases.

12739

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PARTY COMMITTEE ON RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "We Should Recruit Large Number of Outstanding Intellectuals Into the Party"]

[Text] A few days ago, a reporter of this newspaper visited the responsible comrade of the Organization Department of CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and asked for his comments on carrying through the Central Organization Department's "Report on Recruiting Large Number of Outstanding Intellectuals Into the Party" which was distributed by the CPC Central Committee's General Office.

Question: On the Central Organization Department's "Report on Recruiting Large Number of Outstanding Intellectuals Into the Party" recently distributed by the CPC Central Committee's General Office, the situation in Shanghai in this respect is of concern to all, can we have your comments?

Answer: After a few years' endeavor Shanghai Municipality has achieved rather great progress in the work of developing party members among intellectuals and a large number of outstanding intellectuals who have closely followed the party for tens of years have come in through the party's front door. Since 5 years ago nearly 20,000 outstanding professional technical people in the municipality have entered the party, a number far surpassing the total number of professional technicians recruited before the "Cultural Revolution". This has greatly improved the situation in Shanghai Municipality wherein the number of professional technical party members is rather few. Among the current 800,000 party members in Shanghai Municipality, those having academic achievement above that of senior middle school and senior vocational school account for 27.9 percent, those of college education account for 10.25 percent, and the various kinds of professional technical people account for 12.3 percent. This is a very big increase to compare with the number in 1978.

However, we should see that our work is still considerably distant from the requirement of the new historical epoch. We still have not basically solved the problem of it being difficult for intellectuals to enter the party in Shanghai, one of the reasons being that many intellectuals possessing or basically possessing the qualification of party members are still being kept outside the party's front door. Up to the end of last year 40 to 50,000 among the intellectuals in Shanghai have applied for party membership, and a considerable number of them are artists, authors, scientists, engineers and

teachers who have achieved definite accomplishments. Not a few of the intellectuals are the advanced people on various struggle fronts, and their work has been recognized by the society. They have been accorded honor by the society, but politically have not been accorded the concern they deserve. This is very unfair.

Question: What are the obstacles in recruiting large numbers of intellectuals into the party?

Answer: The reasons are many. An important reason is that some people demand perfection from the intellectuals and asked for too much. During every Thursday when the organization department of the municipal party committee receive intellectuals we receive nearly 1,000 of them and some of them reflect this problem. In treating the people applying for party membership, we should judge the main current instead of trivials. We should not make the party membership applicants prudent and cautious gentlemen not knowing what to do. At present there are such comrades in our party who do not judge the essence of questions and the main current, and instead like to find fault with trivials, lacking the attitude of seeking truth from facts in analyzing questions. They can patiently help the workers and the peasants in applying for party membership, but lack this kind of warmth in dealing with intellectuals. This is not right. In developing intellectuals into the party, we shall pay special attention to judge if they serve the people whole-heartedly, if they use the knowledge they have for developing productive forces for making positive contribution to the socialist modernization enterprise, and if they are determined to struggle in their whole life for the communist enterprise. But some comrades do not look first at the realistic performance of intellectual party membership applicants, and instead, by virtue of the past influence of "taking class struggle as the key link," examine first their family background, personal history and social relations. For insuring the quality of party members, it is necessary to conduct political assessment of the individual, but the primary thing should be his realistic performance. The aim of examination is to understand better the basic situation of the party membership applicant, so that the party organ may reinforce its direct cultivation work in accordance with the qualification of qualified party members of the new epoch. During political assessment work we must abandon the old "leftist" way of the past and adopt the attitude of historical dialectism. Against the targets of development we should conduct examination in an overall and historical manner. On their questions during the "Cultural Revolution" we must insist on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts to conduct substantive analysis of the individuals in different ways under different situations. Those having committed general mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" may be recruited into the party if they already have the cognition, have performed rather well since the 3d plenum of the party's 11th central committee and truly possess the qualification of party membership. Naturally the "3 kinds of persons" and those having committed serious mistakes, those having rather serious questions and those whose questions have not yet been clarified definitely cannot be developed into the party. Those people who oppose the party line since the 3d plenum of the party's 11th central committee and those having seriously violated political and economic laws definitely should also not be developed.

Question: In what way is the question of difficulty for intellectuals to enter the party considered solved?

Answer: The work of solving the difficulty for outstanding intellectuals to enter the party has been grasped for many years. In some units this work progresses rather fast by virtue of the attention by the party organization and the effectiveness of measures. In some institutions of higher learning and scientific research units, intellectuals are rather concentrated and the percentage of party members among intellectuals is rather high, some comrades then naturally think that the question of being difficult for intellectuals to enter the party has been solved. But for weighing if this question has been solved, we should not only look at the number and the ratio, but should look at the following three things. The first is to see if the wrong concept of despising knowledge and intellectuals has been preliminarily changed to the good atmosphere of respecting knowledge and intellectuals. The second is to see if all the intellectuals possessing the qualification of party membership have been recruited into the party, while those temporarily lacking the qualification are being put under substantive cultivation. The third is to see if the organization has listed this work into their agenda instead of grasping the work off and on.

Question: For the sake of basically solving the difficulty of intellectuals entering the party, can you comment on the thought of developing this work in Shanghai?

Answer: This year is the key year in basically solving the difficulty for intellectuals entering the party. First we must go all out to create public opinions both inside and outside the party for extensively propagandizing the scientific concept of respecting knowledge and talent, the position and the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations, and the important strategic implication in recruiting large numbers of outstanding intellectuals into the party. Next is to grasp the weak link. For those units and components wherein intellectuals concentrate and whose work is rather weak in recruiting intellectuals into the party, we like to analyze one or two model cases; those leadership cadres not wanting to carry out the party's policy on intellectuals, blocking or making things difficult for intellectuals to enter the party should be given serious criticism education and in serious cases should be transferred out of their work posts.

We must strengthen the cultivation education of young intellectuals and grasp closely the work of doing a good job in developing party members among university students, graduate students and middle vocational school students. We plan to analyze and study with the Municipal Youth Corps Committee the situation of young intellectuals, strengthen the guidance to party constitution study cells sponsored by the different units and to hold in appropriate time experience exchange meetings. At the same time we also want to do a good job in the construction of the organizers contingent.

12739

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EAST REGION

AGRICULTURE COLLEGE RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS INTO THE PARTY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Ni Hao [0242 3185]: "Shanghai College of Agriculture Positively Develops Intellectuals Into the Party"]

[Text] In the whole of last year, the party organization of Shanghai College of Agriculture developed another 22 intellectuals into the party, among whom were 14 assistant professors and lecturers. Together with the party members recruited during the previous 2 years the number of intellectual party members in this college has increased from the 18.7 percent in 1981 to the current 27.5 percent.

The Shanghai College of Agriculture was founded at the end of 1978. Its personnel came from all areas in the country. Especially among the professional teachers a big majority were transferred to Shanghai from all over the country, and therefore the working area involved in developing party members is very extensive. The party organization of the college positively conquered its problem of political worker shortage by using all means in organizing a strength for carrying out an overall understanding of each of the intellectual applicants for party membership. Since 1981, they have simultaneously with the sending of investigation letters, sent out more than 20 men-times to 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, while the party committee secretary of some departments utilized winter or summer vacations to conduct investigations in remote border provinces like Qinghai, Gansu and Guizhou. At the same time they correctly grasped the standard for party admission by insisting on judging the individual in his family background, the realities in historical questions and the main current in daily manifestations. In this way, a batch of intellectuals having been kept outside the party for a long time were smoothly admitted into the party.

The party organizations of school and department levels, while grasping the work of admitting intellectuals into the party, also paid attention to bringing into full play the role of intellectuals including the new comers, and positively selected the outstanding elements among them to be class leaders. At present, five intellectuals in the entire college have entered the party and government leadership group, and another six intellectuals were newly given first grade leadership posts of department level in the college.

12739
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EAST REGION

WRITERS PROPOSE 'TRUTH IN ALL TYPES OF THEORY'

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Yu Wujin [0205 0702 6855], Wu Xiaoming [0702 2556 2494] and Zhou Yicheng [0719 5030 3397]: "The Truth Exists in the Doctrines of All Academic School"]

[Text] SUMMARY: The proposition that "the truth exists in the doctrines of all academic schools" is apt to be accepted by the people in the territory of natural science. What is the situation in philosophy and social science? No matter from the vertical view of history or the horizontal view of the various doctrines that co-exist at the same time, or from the essence of truth, this proposition should be established. With this premise, the establishment, development and free contention of the various doctrines in the territory of philosophy and social science will have a realistic foundation.

The philosophical inquiry into the essence of truth and the path to acquire the truth is still a prolonged problem. One of the wrong concepts on truth existing in our philosophical circle that urgently needs to be corrected is its maintenance that truth exists in only one academic school, and many people take the doctrine of the Marxist school as we understand it in our text books as the only truth, while all the doctrines of the other philosophical and social science schools are wrong. This practice may subjectively be a desire to defend the authoritative status of Marxism, but in fact serves to harm its prestige. As a scientific and integrated world outlook, Marxism beyond doubt possesses great truth, but Marxism has not and cannot embrace all the truths of the human race which exist in the doctrines of different academic schools.

The truth expressed by natural science possesses supra class characteristics of all humanity. Within this domain, the people are generally apt to accept the proposition that the truth exists in the doctrines of different academic schools. Then, how about the domain of philosophy and social science? This is what we try to analyze here.

Firstly, from the vertical view of history, any doctrine or theory can find its root in the ideological materials of our forefathers. We all know that

the primary theoretical sources of Marxism include also German classical philosophy, French utopianism and English classical political science. Beyond doubt, all these doctrines contain truth. The reason that Marxism has won world wide historical significance is that because "it has not abandoned the most valuable accomplishment of the capitalist epoch, and on the contrary has absorbed and reformed all the valuable things in the development of human ideology and culture." ((Selected Works of Lenin) vol 4, p 362).

Then do the water drops of classic advanced ideas of the human race flow only to the river of Marxism? That is to say do all the latter but non-Marxist philosophical, economic and social theories that possess a certain similar hereditary relationship with these advanced ideologies not possess truth? By tracing a little further, can we say that all the things of value developed during the 2,000 years of human thought and culture are retained only in Marxism?

When we meditate the above questions with the serious Marxist attitude, we will not be able to make the arbitrary answer that has been repeatedly and simply announced in the past. It should be recognized that any kind of doctrine possessing progressive implication is established and developed on the basis of improving and digesting the ideological fruits of our forefathers. Therefore, taking the existence of truth in only one doctrine is actually cutting off the extensive inheritance of the advanced culture of the human race.

Secondly, viewing the horizontal relations of the various doctrines that co-exist at the same epoch, truth also exists in the doctrines of all academic schools.

Simultaneously with the establishment by Marx and Engels the doctrine of dialectic materialism, Joseph Dietzgen the laborer philosopher also discovered this theory in his unique way; capitalist scholar Morgan in America used his own way to discover the historical materialism discovered by Marx and used it for guiding the comparison of the characteristics of the savage period and the civilized period and arrived at the conclusion in his primary viewpoint as Marx did. If we say that people are used to the doctrines which have happened in natural science such as the independent invention of calculus by Newton and Liebniz, the law independently discovered by Boyle and Mariotte that the volume of gas changes with pressure, and the theory of evolution separately and independently by Darwin and Wallace, then the similar simultaneous discovery of certain truths in the territory of philosophy and humanities should not be surprising.

In fact, the varieties in cultural formation and theoretical forms are merely the refraction of the different index of the abundant and colorful practical life. The time nature, partiality nature and overlapping nature of practice decide the theory's characteristics of overlapping time and space. Truth is the whole. The truth contained in the different academic schools is the same as the different colors red, orange, green, blue and purple expressing the reality sun. The truth nature developed by Marxism is its openness and inclusiveness, and its continuous drawing of lessons from, absorption and criticism of all kinds of doctrines in facing the realities and standing at the general background of human culture.

In the present epoch, each country, including socialist countries, formulate in the course of its own practice the theoretical form with its own characteristics. Facing these facts, we have no reason to arbitrarily announce that only a certain form is correct and all the rest are wrong. All the practical doctrines have the rationale for their existence.

Thirdly, viewing from the essence of truth, any doctrine, even the most advanced doctrine, contains the contradictory relation of subjectivity and objectivity. It is impossible for subjectivity and objectivity to eventually coincide into one. "Same as two gradually closing lines, each of them continues to extend and come closer but they will never cross each other." [(Selected Works of Marx and Engels) Vol 4, p 515]. In the same way each natural science law has similarity nature, the theory of philosophy and social science also has similarity nature and has no pure and ultimate truth. Including Marxism, we cannot arbitrarily say to have once for all the authority of truth. The originator of Marxism did not make this conclusion; we as the younger generation seeking the truth naturally cannot play down the true nature of the other doctrines.

Under this premise, the reiteration of the establishment, development and free contention of the different doctrines and schools in the territory of philosophy and social science has realistic possibility. On the other hand, insisting on the parochial attitude that "only one is the truth" will not actually truly recognize the right of the other academic schools to exist and develop, and will not develop contention with the other academic schools with an attitude of equality. This will only cut off the link between our own theory and the advanced cultures of the world, and end up in closing ourselves. While facing the epoch of speedy development today, we should insist on the tradition that Marx and Engels established their new world outlook and extensively absorb the fruits of all advanced science for maintaining the everlasting beautiful youthness of the doctrine of Marx.

12739

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EAST REGION

BOOK ON SCIENTIFIC LEADERSHIP RECOMMENDED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Liu Rongchong [2692 2837 2490]: "Recommending 'Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership'"]

[Text] "Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership," co-edited by the philosophical teaching and research department of the Party school of six eastern Chinese provinces and municipalities, published by Fujian People's Press is an outstanding book written for a general audience useful for making leadership work more scientific.

Are there objective laws in leadership? Shall we make it a subject? a profession? Should we make it scientific? All these questions have long been answered affirmatively in the works of Marxism. Comrade Mao Zedong also demanded that the Party pay attention to leadership methods and to insist on the art of leadership. However, some comrades have always thought that leadership is "a balm for treating minor ailments" and has nothing much to it. Some leading comrades do not consider their job as a profession either and so these people are relatively undiscerning leaders. With the Party's emphasis shifted to the construction of socialist modernization, leaders at various levels will be confronted with more complicated new tasks and problems. Undiscerning leadership will possibly result in more damages. Therefore, treating leadership as a special profession to be studied thereby making it better comply with objective laws and realizing scientific leadership is prerequisite to the leadership in the construction of the "four modernizations." "Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership" is written in response to this demand.

In the world of today, the severe scientific competition between different countries is in fact competition in science and technology. Competition in science and technology is, basically speaking, that of talents. "The essence of the competition of talents is competition of leaders and managers." With a modernized and scientific leading body which can work out policies on talent accurately, we can not only bring up talents relatively quickly but also can bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play. "Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership" is a book which relatively suits the training of scientific leaders.

Using Marxism as its own theoretical basis, "Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership" explains relatively systematically and comprehensively the glorious thoughts of Marxist classics on leadership. It stresses the summarization of abundant experiences, particularly those new experiences our Party has had in leading revolution and construction since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. It also pays attention to the inclusion of related objective laws in the management theories of foreign countries. Therefore, the book has not only a touch of the times but is good for practical use, is suitable for leaders from all walks of life as well.

To pay close attention to efficiency is a key to the realization of modernization. In "Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership" it is brought out clearly that the general goal of scientific leadership is to develop social productivity and to satisfy people's material and cultural needs. To achieve this general goal, the concrete criteria of a scientific leader include: ability to mobilize the enthusiasm of subordinate cadres and masses to a maximum; highest efficiency; and capability of achieving best results. The fact that efficiency is listed as a key criterion in scientific leadership reflects the requirements of modernized leadership.

With middle-ranking Party and political leaders as the primary target, "Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership" brings forward four basic responsibilities of leaders: decide, manage and choose people scientifically; carry out ideological and political work accurately. The book also discusses, in detail, related objective laws and principles and methods of scientific work, the art of leadership, scientific leadership system and organization and the quality of leaders and their accomplishments.

One current trend in the development of science is that natural sciences and social sciences infiltrate each other and that natural scientists and social scientists learn from each other. "Principles of Marxist-Leninist Leadership" also reflects this trend. It not only uses Marxism and other social sciences as its theoretical basis, but also adopts theories in relation to systems, control, information, probabilities, psychology as well as some mathematical methods. To become truly modernized and scientific leaders who can adjust to the demands of "the construction of the four modernizations," a certain amount of knowledge in natural sciences and social sciences is essential.

Since it is a new experiment to treat Marxist leadership as a special subject, a specialized and professional knowledge to be studied by leaders, especially to edit it into textbooks to be taught in schools, it deserves a lot of support and encouragement. There are some problems which await solutions. We believe, however, that with the development in the practice of leadership as well as progress in leadership research, the mistakes and drawbacks in the book will be overcome.

12369

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EAST REGION

LESSONS FROM SEVERE MISMANAGEMENT CASES

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Grain Office, starting out from the practical conditions of its own system during the consolidation of the Party, considers the cases found in the grain and oil management investigation as a breakthrough in rectification and reform. While doing investigation and correction at the same time the office has achieved some preliminary results. Throughout the province the office has discovered 129 cases of corruption and theft involving over 710,000 jin of grain and feed, over 80,000 jin in food rationing coupons and 1.28 million yuan. At present 63 percent, 83 cases, have been settled and part of the grain, oil and cash recovered. People who are involved are punished in accordance with Party discipline and national law.

As inappropriate management is a problem existing in the grain system, cases of violation of law and discipline and grain becoming mildewed are not unusual, causing serious losses to the state. During the consolidation of the Party, the Party group of the Provincial Grain Office made improvements in management and correction of bureaucracy an important task. It demanded that grain departments at all levels check their accounts and storehouses conscientiously and deal with cases which caused serious economic losses solemnly. Meanwhile, it sent out 9 work groups to different places to carry out examination, supervision and co-ordination of work. Altogether it consolidated over 800 basic accounting units, over 6,500 granaries and settled a number of cases. It also adopted some appropriate measures to deal with stale, mildewed and insect-plagued grain, high acid-valence oil and storehouses which were leaky on the top and damp at the bottom.

The Party group of the Provincial Grain Office believed that although the above-mentioned problems originated in basic-level units, they had a certain relation to the bureaucracy existing at different levels in the leadership, especially the Party Group of the Grain Office which had not paid enough attention to capital construction. The following are some measures proposed by the Party group for the rectification and reform of these problems:

(1) Correct bureaucratic style conscientiously, strengthen the construction of basic-level party organizations, change the weakness and slackness of the leading groups as soon as possible, pay close attention to the consolidation of enterprises.

(2) Strengthen ideological and political work, carry out education in communist ideology, professional ethics, observation of discipline and laws and the struggle against corruption, vigorously commend good people and good deeds, foster a spirit of uprightness and combat evil trends and noxious influences.

(3) Enthusiastically do a good job on the reform in the organization of grain departments and mobilize the broad staff and workers' enthusiasm in good management and administration. Establish a healthy responsibility system and strengthen management and administration. At the same time as this, carry out regular examination and supervision well so as to spot problems and settle them in time.

12369

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EAST REGION

JINLING VOCATIONAL COLLEGE PROGRESSIVELY TRAINS STUDENTS

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Shi Jinchang [2457 6930 2490] and Zhang Chengjun [4545 2052 6874]:
"Opened as the Forerunner of all the Country's Vocational Colleges. Jinling
Vocational College Produces Quality Students"]

[Text] Nanjing Jinling Vocational College is the country's earliest jointly organized, short term vocational college to acquire its funds and intellectual resources from the locality. In the past four years, the school has continuously reformed to expand joint management practices in order to supply Nanjing's enterprises and businesses with more than 1,100 talented people of a "practicle mold." The Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], upon investigating the school not long ago praised Jinling Vocational College for its small capital requirement, short length of schooling, quick results and a quality of student which accommodates society's needs.

Of the country's more than 80 present vocational colleges, Jinling Vocational College was established first. The school adheres to the practice of "the school suiting the society." The school limits directive plans, expands plans of guidance, quickly establishes specialized fields of study and strengthens students' suitability to their jobs. This is the first school in the nation to operate on the principles of "collecting tuition, not boarding students and making recommendations to employers for exceptional students rather than assigning students to positions." For the long run, the school installs relatively permanent specialized subjects for talents for which there is great demand. For talents for which there is not great demand, temporary specialized subjects are set up. As soon as there is a saturation for the talents of a specialized field, operations in that specialized field are quickly concluded. This method of flexibly installing specialized fields of study and determining school enrollment numbers according to the personnel needs of organizations is a change from the traditional methods of regular colleges, which set up specialized fields of study according to the conditions of school faculty and facilities. This avoids the possibility of blindly training human talent. In the past 4 years, the school has successively installed about 30 specialized fields of study, including law, record management, science and technological intelligence, goods and materials management, auditing, civil and industrial construction, small machine applications and food technology. In all, enrollment includes 2,730 students in specialized fields, 711 students in

traditional departments and 300 or more night school students for Chinese language and library science correspondence courses. In the 2 class-years already graduated there were 1,119 graduating students. Except for two students whose specialized subjects were not well suited to their work and who were thus exchanged among two employer organizations, all of those who were tried out were up to standard and passed onto formal, permanent staff and worker positions.

The school puts into practice the molding of joint cooperation with industrial bureaus, business bureaus and schools of higher education in the school's operation. When the school administration "selects the best for recommendation", it puts into practice a method of "compensation for training and compensation for distribution". In exchange for signing contracts with the school administration for suitable training of prospective employees, the industrial bureaus and professional bureaus pay specified fees. The main function of schools of higher education is to provide faculty and classroom space. Due to support from all segments of the society, the "society managed college" orientation is insured. Currently, the school has close to 200 teachers and assistant teachers for special fields of study and only 24 people in charge of logistics. The ratio of logistics personnel to students is 95 to 1. The tuition needed to train a 3 year-student to graduation is equivalent to only one third of the tuition at a regular college.

The feedback from the employer organizations is that due to Jinling Vocational College's emphasis in developing students of a "practical mold," which society needs, and overseeing the formation of talented personnel, graduating students' abilities are very high. Also, the time necessary for them to become suited to their jobs is shorter than for other graduates. As a result, competition for soon-to-be graduated students has arisen.

12925

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EAST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL SECONDARY EDUCATION URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Chen Zhengxiang [7115 2973 4382] and Peng Qixiu [1756 0796 4423] of the Nanjing Vocational Secondary School Building Branch School: "A Good Way To Develop Vocational Secondary Education; Change General Secondary Schools to Vocational Secondary Schools"]

[Text] The present organization of qualified personnel in China is irrational, one manifestation of which is the astonishing lack of "intermediate technical personnel" between engineers and skilled workers. Because of this, there is an urgent need to develop vocational secondary education. There were never very many vocational secondary schools and even though in recent years they have been rehabilitated and developed, a number have been upgraded to colleges and the rest have limited enrollments. Not only does the state's fiscal capacity not make allowance for increasing the number of regular-scale vocational secondary schools, but there would also be difficulties with student housing, work assignments for graduates, teachers, staff size and facilities. Yet it may be possible to change a number of general secondary schools to vocational secondary schools, as long as the orientation is made clear and the tasks specific, because the general secondary schools have leading bodies that have been engaged in education work for a long time, teachers who are competent to teach basic courses and some basic vocational courses and school buildings and facilities.

Nanjing Secondary School No 26 operated for 60 years and had 24 classes. In 1980, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government approved its change by the Senior Middle School Department to the Nanjing Vocational Secondary School Building Branch School. Three special subjects in industrial and civil building, plumbing and ventilation and building electrical work have been established and there are 16 classes and 606 students. The students attend school during the day at their own expense, are not guaranteed work assignments and the best are chosen to take onto the staff. The first class of 148 graduates had all found employment by July of 1984. Recently, we pursued an investigation and from information feedback we found that the great majority of graduates were doing quite well, some already were able to undertake important positions in construction management, some were contract team leaders and some had been taken on the staff of design departments. The units that employ them believe that these students "both understand theory and possess practical ability."

To change general secondary schools to vocational secondary schools requires running schools with a spirit of reform. Our schools should:

1. Place primary emphasis on joint administration by schools and vocational work departments (those schools with the means could administer themselves). The schools have school buildings, facilities, teachers of basic courses and a certain amount of experience in running schools; the vocational work departments have funds, vocational teachers, fieldwork sites and the ability to solve graduates' employment problems. Joint administration can bring into play their respective advantages.
2. Develop goals and vocational courses that are suited to local conditions. Our school's vocational curriculum takes three things into consideration: one is the needs of economic development of the Nanjing area, the second is an estimate of the prospects for development of certain professions, and the third is the conditions of the school itself. For the teaching program and material, we refer to the relevant stipulations of the construction departments, integrate the Nanjing area conditions and consult with the joint administration units.
3. Put into practice the charging of fees, day-time attendance and not guaranteeing work assignments and overcome the bad practice of eating out of the "common pot." Our funds come mainly from students' fees, state allocations and funds raised by the joint administration units. If students attend during the day, there is no need to build dormitories, nor any need for a lot of management personnel and teachers could concentrate their efforts on raising the quality of education. The state could expend less manpower, material resources and financial resources, run more vocational schools and gain greater benefits on its investment.
4. Teachers should make self-reliance paramount, while bringing into play local advantages and asking teachers from institutions of higher education to do some additional teaching. After changing to vocational secondary schools, we will create a plan for all teachers in the school and those who are capable of teaching vocational secondary school will do so, while those who need training will receive it. The city's Bureau of Education and Bureau of Personnel have assigned nearly 10 college architecture graduates to our school and the joint administration units have sent 10 engineers and technicians. We also invited several teachers from the Nanjing Academy of Engineering, the Academy of Civil Engineering and the Academy of Engineers to teach specialized courses. Through more than 4 years of changing over, training, borrowing, transferring and inviting, our school's basic courses and basic vocational courses are taught entirely by the school's own teachers and only a part of the specialized courses are taught by teachers from institutions of higher education who are doing additional work. We plan within 2 or 3 years to set up our own corps of specialized subject teachers.
5. Enroll junior middle school graduates as students. When the school started, the joint administration units hoped to enroll senior middle school students because they felt their slightly greater age and better educational foundation could be turned to better account. However, when we considered the general lack of enthusiasm of senior middle school graduates to pursue vocational secondary studies, even though their record of schooling and treatment were not equal and this would affect the junior middle school

graduates' chances, we decided to enroll junior middle school graduates, with a 4-year period of schooling.

There are many advantages to changing a general secondary school to a vocational secondary school. From our school's experience over the last 4 years or so, there are the following five, at least:

It helps achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing education. There is less investment in this type of school, it starts up quicker and after a short period of preparation, new students can enter school. In terms of funds, over the last 4 years, aside from the day-to-day expenses distributed to general secondary schools, the state has not allocated a penny toward capital construction or starting-up expenses for secondary vocational education. At present, our school has already enrolled five sessions, 20 classes and nearly 800 students. In some places where they have rehabilitated a school for civil engineering and invested 4 to 5 million yuan, capital construction took three or 4 years and their current enrollment is not as large as our school's.

It helps alleviate the contradictions in the necessary supply of qualified personnel in the building profession. Taking the Nanjing Construction Department as an example, only 4.49 percent of its 50,000 staff and workers are technicians. Based on the city's requirement for construction and labor and service experts, the current number of staff and workers must grow to 100,000. To quadruple by 1990, it must reach 200,000. Our type of day-attendance vocational secondary school suits these needs.

It helps to mobilize enthusiasm for running schools in all quarters. Our school is jointly run together with the Nanjing Civil Engineering Department and the Real Estate Management Department, so that whoever runs the school, employs its graduates and pays the expenses. Everyone cooperates fully, but maintains individual responsibility, with very good results.

It helps to mobilize the students' enthusiasm. Because of the change from the old state-guaranteed vocational secondary education, students study assiduously, their professional thinking is solidified and their initiative strengthened. In July of last year, we held a graduate answer session with 48 scholars and specialists and the judgment of our first class of graduates by the specialists was "they are equal to regular vocational secondary school graduates" and "some graduates are at the college level."

It helps to strengthen the school's vitality. In the past, only a few percent of the students in the 26 secondary schools could test into college, while more than 90 percent of the students "had no way to enter a higher school and no skills to get a job." By changing to day-attendance vocational secondary schools, education directly serves the economy, "production and marketing" come face-to-face, "supply and demand" meet each other and conditions change. During summer vacation last year, dozens of units came to our school looking for graduates and the number sought greatly exceeded the number of students.

Changing general secondary schools to vocational secondary schools has many advantages and if the higher-level leaders can make clear regulations through government policy and support it in their work, it will become a new path for the development of China's vocational secondary education.

EAST REGION

NO ENCROACHMENT OF PARTY MEMBERS BY THE PARTY

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 27 Jan 85 Sunday edition p 1

[Extracted from this year's first issue of "New Observation": "On the Validity of 'Mother Striking the Child'"]

[Text] "The party is our mother. The mother's striking the child is wrong, but should not be brooded about "This is what theorists who maintain the theory of "mother striking the child" often point out to people who have suffered unfair treatment.

But, this political organization, the Communist Party, at what time delimited its equivalence with the basic, blood-related family? At what time did the relationship of the party organization towards the party members become that of a mother and, moreover, become a situation where it can use the theory of the "mother striking the child" to wrongfully strike them?

Isn't this theory of "mother striking the child" very much like a reflection of mutation of the feudal laws and slave morality of "the officeholder striking the people with no subsequent investigation, the father striking the child with no subsequent investigation, or the husband striking the wife with no subsequent investigation"? Where is there still a contemporary vanguard of the worker class whose internal relations are colored with principle, spirit and feeling! Let's take a step back and make a weak metaphor. Temporarily, suppose the party is the mother and the party members the children. Even in an unjust and false case a verdict like the "mother striking the child" could not come about. Surely, it is not the party that makes this unjust, false case and ruins democratic life within the party. It is not the party which encroaches upon the political authority of party members. Rather, it is those party members who are mistaken leaders and individual careerists who act this way. Those party members with intentions of riding to power on someone's coattails and those who carry out instructions and deployments to make others suffer act this way. Besides the individual careerists, those who have made others suffer to some degree and those who have suffered are alike; according to the above mentioned logic they are originally all "children" of the party. Therefore, the "mother striking the child" is really one group of "children" making another group of "children" suffer. But, when they are making others suffer they are simply making use of the name "mother."

7 June 1985

EAST REGION

THOUGHTS FROM LIU BINYAN

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 27 Jan 85 Sunday edition p 1

[Text] After the Writers Representative Assembly's secret, deciding ballot election, Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] finished in second place behind Ba Jin [1572 8655] by only 534 votes. According to an interview record published by ZHONGGUO BAOKAN [CHINA PERIODICAL], Liu Binyan said, "Beginning this year I hope to slow the pace of my life a bit. First, because my body cannot endure, and second, because if I'm always busy with outside activities I have no time to read. Originally, I had planned to not leave the house for the first 3 months of this year in order to continue writing my book about my visit to America. I had prepared to write 200,000 words, but now I have written about 40,000." "Plans are like this, but now I see there will be yet another change. Recently, a person from the Shanghai Writers Association came to invite me to meet and converse in a meeting of entrepreneurs and writers in early February. To me that meeting is still meaningful."

When speaking in reference to the controversy his report "Thirty years, Positives and Negatives" stirred Liu Binyan said. "This report of mine has no inconsistent areas itself. It has brought about such unforeseen difficulties only because it has touched upon some substantial problems. It leaves one with no choice"! He also told the reporter that originally he had received some readers' requests and promised to go gather information, but found it difficult to fulfill such commitments. There are some problems, even if investigated and interviewed about, that are very difficult to form into articles and get through.

12925

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EAST REGION

MARXIST POLITICO-ECONOMICS EXPLAINED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 1, 3 Jan 85
pp 32-35

[Article by the CPC Liaoning Provincial Party Committee Lecture Group: "The Key Points in the Study of Marxist Politico-economics"]

[Text] Editor's note: in accordance with the standardization of viewpoints of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and the provincial party committee toward the active cadre's education in Marxist-Leninist theory, the purpose of this publication's special series "Theory Guidance" is to serve the education of many active cadres in theory. This special series is sponsored by the provincial party committee lecture group.

The provincial party committee decided that the active cadres, who should study four classes of theory, this year will utilize the "CPC Central Committee's Decision Regarding the Reform of the Economic System of Organization" to study politico-economics. In coordination with this study, "Theory Guidance" will begin to carry "A Summary of the Study of Politico-economics" as a special series. At the same time, it will publish related material and short articles as supplements. This summary was compiled by the provincial party committee lecture group. The section on capitalism was based upon Jiang Xuemo's [5592 1331 2875] textbook. Some necessary changes were made. The section on socialism broke away from the original structural setup of the text "CPC Central Committee's Decision Regarding the Reform of the Economic System of Organization" on which it was based as it was being rewritten. This summary can be used as reference teaching material for the active cadres who are studying politico-economics throughout the entire state. Each city's lecture group instructor can carry out instructive guidance according to this summary and base their questions on its contents. Those who pass the test will be at the college liberal arts level and will be issued a certificate as proof of the completion of each course.

We hope the many active cadres will fully utilize this series, be concerned with it and jointly execute it.

First Chapter: Object of Politico-economics

Goal and Requirements of This Study

From studying this paper, cadres should understand the object of the study of politico-economics. Cadres should grasp the basic concepts and interrelationships of politico-economics, clearly learn the meaning of politico-economics and establish a proper learning attitude.

Synopsis of Contents

First Section: Politico-economics Is the Study of the Science of the Relations of Production and the Laws of Development

I. Production of Material Goods Is the Starting Point for Study of Politico-economics

For mankind to exist there must be food, clothing, housing and other items of subsistence. For mankind to develop there must be a daily increase in development goods and the items of enjoyment. All these material goods can only be created by man's production activities. The production of material goods is the basis for the existence and development of human society. The production of material goods is mankind's most basic practical and economic activity. Thus, it is the starting point for the study of politico-economics.

II. Three Essential Factors of Production Process

For humans to carry out production of material goods three essential factors must be provided: human labor, subjects of labor and instruments of labor.

Human labor is the laborer's application of his knowledge and strength to change natural matter so as to make it suitable for man's required activities.

There is a basic difference between human labor and animal activities. For laborers to carry out their work they must obtain a specific production experience and technical ability. The division of man's labor into physical labor and mental labor was a great advance in history. As production more and more develops, the effect of mental labor in the production process becomes more and more important. Human labor is the most important factor of the three essential factors of production.

Objects of labor are all those things to be processed with labor. There are two types: one type comes directly from the natural world; the second type has received some processing by human labor. The second type is called natural resources as well.

Instruments of labor can also be called the means of labor. Instruments of labor are the intermediaries which integrate labor with the objects of labor.

The most important instruments of labor are production tools. This being the case, production tools are the measuring indicators of human society's level of control over nature. They are also signs of the separate steps in the development of social economics. Besides production tools, production structures, land and the like are the material prerequisites to the labor process and are also called instruments of labor.

The process created by the integration of the three essential factors above is the production process, or the labor process. In looking at the total production process, man's labor is manifested as productive labor. Similarly, the objects of labor are manifested as the means of production. The means of production are an important economic category of politico-economics.

III. Productive Forces and Relations of Production

Through the ages, during whatever period of human history, the three above-mentioned essential factors have been indispensable in order to carry out production. But this is not to say that by merely being provided with these three essential factors production could necessarily be carried out. Because mankind's production activities are social production activities, men have always grouped together to carry out socialized production. In addition, socialized production has always been carried out under different particular historical conditions.

From a social production point of view, mankind's activities include two aspects: productive force and relations of production.

1. Productive Force

The makeup of productive force. Productive force is man's capacity to conquer and transform nature. It represents the attained degree to which man has conquered nature and reflects the relationship between man and nature. Productive force is a combination of the laborer and the instruments of production (there is another viewpoint concerning the makeup of productive force which maintains that it is a composition of laborer, instruments of production and objects of labor--editor's note.) The laborer is the most important factor of productive force; instruments of labor, especially production tools, are the main indications of the development level of productive force.

Science and technology are part of the productive force. In productive force, the human factor and the material factor are both closely related to a particular science and technology; science and technology become actual productive forces from potential productive forces. There must be a transformation process, which can be enhanced through the laborer's technical abilities and realized through the application of new technology and new crafts in the production process. Science and technology can bring about great productive force; education is the foundation for the development of science and technology.

2. Relations of Production

The makeup of relations of production. Relations of production are the social relationships which develop between people during the course of production. The production process is not merely the immediate manufacturing process or labor process. Rather, it consists of four segments: manufacture, distribution, exchange and consumption. Therefore, relations of production are not simply the interrelations between the people in the labor process. Rather, they consist of the interrelations between people in each of the segments of the total production process. The organic unity of these relationships constitutes the entire body of the relations of production. There are three aspects to production relations: the means of production's ownership system form; all different kinds of social groups in production positions and their interrelationships, including the relations of mutual exchange of activities or products; and the forms of product distribution. Hence, it dictates the nature of the relations of production and the social system.

The relations of production are the most basic social relationships. Human production relations are a type of relations of material interests. People's positions in socialized production and their economic living conditions are dictated by the relations of production. The summation of production forms the economic base of society. The viewpoints of politics, law, education, etc. and the proper viewpoints between their respective systems compose the society's superstructure. The superstructure counteracts toward the economic base, but in the final analysis, the superstructure is dictated by the economic base. Therefore, of man's economic, political, family and all other social relationships, production relations are the base of relationships.

The object of the study of politico-economics is production relations. Lenin said: "Politico-economics is not the study of 'production,' but rather is the study of social relations of people involved in production and the social systems of production," ("The Collected Works of Lenin," vol 3 p 42.)

3. Interrelation between Relations of Production and Productive Forces

The organic integration between productive force and relations of production constitutes the method of social production. Productive force is the material content of the production method; production relations are the social form of the production method. The relationship between productive force and the relations of production is a relationship of the unity of opposites.

Productive force dictates production relations. First, productive force dictates the nature of production relations. Whatever sort of productive force exists will ultimately form corresponding production relations. Second, the development of productive force dictates the development changes of production relations. If man acts to change production relations before productive force has mandated a change in existing production relations, his actions will be unsuccessful and will lead to the destruction of productive force. When the developments of productive force do mandate a change in existing production relations, then no force can impede the realization of this transformation.

Production relations counteract productive force. Production relations which are progressive and suitable to productive force will accelerate the effects of productive force developments. Production relations which are outmoded and not suitable to productive force will impede the effects of productive force developments. But no matter how great the force of production relations' counteraction of productive force, the final effect is the opposite. In the final analysis, productive force constrains and dictates production relations. Productive force is the social production mode. Thus, it is also the final, dictating force of human society's existence and development.

Production relations must suit the nature of productive force. This is the objective law for the development of human society. But the effects of this law cannot be realized smoothly at any time. In societies in which class antagonism exists, this law can be realized only through violent struggle and social revolution. Politico-economics can expound on the objective laws of the development of production relations only by a scientific principle, the principle of production relations being suited to productive force developments. Politico-economics is a science which studies the different stages of social development laws. It is a historical science.

IV. Fundamental Task of Politico-economics Is To Bring Objective Economic Laws to Light

1. Content and Category of Economic Law

Economic law is the objective law developed from the movement of economic relations, which are production relations. It is the inherent, intrinsic and inevitable relationship of economic phenomena and economic processes.

There are three categories of economic law: one is general economic law which comes into effect in all social formations; the second is general economic law which comes into effect in some social formations; and the third is special economic law which comes into effect only in some particular social formations. That which is reflected by general economic law is the common characteristic of economic phenomena which exists in some or all social formations. General economic law relates all social formations together. It causes human society's economic development to form a unified historical development process. A particular economic law reflects the various special, innate characteristics of economic phenomena of some specific social formations. The existence of a special economic law causes each social formation to separate and present different characteristics.

2. Economic Law's Objective Nature and People's Subjective Initiative

Economic law is objective and is not diverted by the people's will. Economic law produces and functions under specified economic law conditions (the most important being social production relations). Changes in an economic law follow changes in economic conditions. If certain economic conditions exist, then a corresponding economic law must necessarily come into effect. People cannot create, abolish or remake an economic law. If people violate an economic law, then they must suffer its punishment.

On the other hand, people are not powerless in the face of objective economic law. They can recognize it and utilize it to work for the well-being of society, promote the development of social economics and push forward the advancement of history.

Politico-economics takes human production relations as its object of study. Its fundamental assignment is to reveal the laws changed by the movement of production relations during each phase of human society. Marxist politico-economics is not an isolated, static study of production relations. Rather, in one aspect, it relates the deciding effects of productive force upon production relations. In another respect, it relates the superstructure's reaction to production relations. It studies production relations and the developing laws from the economic movement process.

V. Social Class and Scientific Nature of Marxist Politico-economics

1. Politico-economics Is a Science with an Intense Class Nature

This is dictated by the special characteristics of the object of study of politico-economics, which is production relations. The content of the study of politico-economics must directly touch upon the personal interests of each class. The theory of politico-economics must represent the economic interests of a certain class and serve a particular class. There is a different politico-economics for different classes.

2. Marxist Politico-economics Is the Unification of Class Nature and Scientific Nature

Marxist politico-economics is a science which properly reflects objective law. It also completely serves the interest of the proletariat. This unification of class nature and scientific nature is decided by the natural class disposition of the proletariat. The interest of the proletarian class is consistent with the fundamental interests of the great majority of members of society. It is completely consistent with the developing law of social economics. Therefore, from beginning to end, Marxist politico-economics is capable of using a scientific attitude to explore, recognize and reflect the objective law developed from social economics.

Second Section: Significance of Studying Politico-economics

First, studying politico-economics helps one understand the essence of capitalist systems and the superiority of socialism. Thus, it strengthens the resolution to follow the socialist path. Studying politico-economics can help us find things of regularity amidst complicated economic phenomenon. It can help us understand the different development stages of human society, especially the innate characteristics of the stages of capitalism and socialism. Thereby, we will not be confused by capitalism's temporary, superficial phenomena nor be waivered by socialism's temporary difficulties or setbacks.

Second, studying politico-economics helps us understand that communist society is the certain trend of socialism's social development. It solidifies the concepts of communism.

Third, studying politico-economics helps us enhance our economic viewpoint in order to endeavor to establish a socialism with Chinese character. Now, the urgent task in front of us is to establish a modern, strong, socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. The task requires us to combine revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach. Only by grasping the general laws to socialize mass production and the fundamental knowledge for the establishment of a socialist economy can we endeavor to accomplish a handling of affairs according to economic law. Only then can this formidable and complicated task be achieved. Thereby, the construction of our country can be quickly completed.

Fourth, studying politico-economics can help us progress to eliminate the ideologic influence of the "left." It can also help us enhance the execution of the party's path, goals and policy consciousness. "CPC Central Committee's Decision Regarding the Reform of the Economic System of Organization" has provided a series of breakthroughs and great developments toward Marxist economic theory. Only by completing the study of politico-economics can we help comprehend the validity and scientific nature of its lofty theories. Thus, only then can we consciously carry out the stipulated guiding principles, policies and measures in the "CPC Central Committee's Decision Regarding the Reform of the Economic System of Organization." And only then can we make contributions in economic reform.

12925

CSO: 4005/533

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HONG KONG GOVERNOR GREETED--Mayor Wang Daohan met with Hong Kong Governor Youde, his wife, and their party at the guest room of the municipal government on the afternoon of 7 May. He welcomed the visitors and briefed them on Shanghai's economic development and urban construction. They held friendly talks on trade and economic cooperation between Shanghai and Hong Kong. Youde, his wife, and their party arrived in Shanghai by train at noon yesterday after visiting Jiangsu. Qian Xuezhong, secretary general of the Municipal Government, met them at the railway station. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

SHANGHAI APARTMENT BUILDING INAUGURATION--An inauguration ceremony for the (Yandang) Building, the municipality's first high-class apartment building jointly built by Shanghai and Hong Kong, was held on 7 May. Mayor Wang Daohan attended the ceremony, and Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng unveiled the building and cut the ribbons. The building's 197 suites have been sold out and will be used by occupants by the end of this September. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

FUJIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND CEREMONY--Fuzhou, 8 May (XINHUA)--A Fujian Provincial Scholarship Fund for Studying Abroad was founded in Fuzhou on 7 May. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, and Hu Ping, governor of Fujian, as well as famous professors and representatives of enterprises, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and patriotic overseas Chinese, totalling more than (?100), attended the founding ceremony. Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is chairman and Cheng Yangzeng, Wang Hanjie, Zhao Zongxin, and Lin Lanying are vice chairmen of the committee for the fund. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1732 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

CYPRIOT SOCIALIST VISITS SHANGHAI--JIEFANG RIBAO Report--Huang Ju, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, hosted a banquet at the International Hotel last night in honor of visiting Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Cypriot Socialist Party [CSP], and his wife. During their cordial talks, the host and the guests exchanged greetings on the establishment of formal CPC-CSP ties and hoped for the continued development of friendship between the CPC and the CSP and between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 3 OW]

SOMALI DELEGATION FETED IN SHANGHAI--The delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee, led by Ahmed Ashkir Batan, Central Committee member, director of the party Central Committee's General Affairs Office, and assistant to the general secretary in charge of party affairs, arrived in Shanghai for a visit. Hu Lijiao, member of the CPC Central Committee and second secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, met with and gave a banquet for the delegation at the (Heping) Hotel on the evening of 7 May. They held cordial and friendly talks. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

POLISH, JAPANESE VISITORS WELCOMED--Mayor Wang Daohan met with the Polish observation group headed by (Wiskovskiy), deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of Administration and Territorial Management of Poland, yesterday afternoon at the VIP Room of the Shanghai Municipal Government. The Polish comrades made a special trip to Shanghai to establish friendship ties between Gdansk of Poland and Shanghai. The mayor also met with Governor (Hiramine) of Japan's Oita Prefecture and his party yesterday morning at the Guoji Hotel. (Hiramine) is touring Shanghai again on his way to Wuhan City which has invited him for a visit. Vice Mayor Liu Zhengyuan feted him on the evening of 5 May. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 May 85 OW]

BURUNDI DELEGATION IN SHANDONG--On the evening of 7 May, Li Zhen, vice governor of the Shandong Provincial People's Government, received the seven-member government delegation of the Republic of Burundi and held a friendly talk with them. The delegation will make an observation tour among units concerned on 8 May and will hold a talk with the departments concerned on economic cooperation and the exchange of trade. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 85 SK]

SUMITOMO BANK OFFICE INAUGURATION--The Shanghai Office of Sumitomo Bank of Japan held its opening ceremony and celebration banquet at the Jinjiang Club on the afternoon of 6 May. Ichiro Isoda, board chairman of the bank, made a special trip to Shanghai to preside over the opening banquet. Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan attended the banquet upon invitation. [Text] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 May 85 p 2 OW]

NEPALESE MINISTER'S SHANGHAI VISIT--According to a XINHUA dispatch from Shanghai, Pei Xianbai, advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Government, hosted a dinner at the Jinjiang Restaurant last evening in honor of the Nepalese commercial delegation, headed by Hira Lal Bishwakarma, Nepalese minister of state for supplies, and Mrs Bishwakarma. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 3 OW]

HONG KONG FAIR CLOSING--The 6-day Hong Kong products exhibition closed at the Shanghai exhibition building 13 May. Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai Municipality; and over 60,000 people from Shanghai's industrial, scientific and technological, trade and other departments visited the exhibition. During the exhibition period, a Hong Kong economic and trade delegation had extensive trade talks with responsible persons of all departments concerned in Shanghai. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 85 OW]

OFFICIALS ATTEND JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened this morning at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing City. Attending the opening session were 1,097 people's representatives from all fronts. The opening session was presided over by the executive chairmen of the session who are the executive members of the session Presidium. They were Chu Jiang, Chen Dexian, He Binghao, Zhong Guochu, Li Qingkui, Wang Bingshi, and Hong Peilin. Seated on the front row of the rostrum were Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Qian Zhonghan, Chen Huanyou, Lin Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Li Shouzhong, (Xin Ju) and (Xing Bai). [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

OFFICIAL ATTENDS SHANDONG'S CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBIT--An exhibit of famous calligrapher (Wu Zhongqi's) calligraphy and seal cutting works opened in Jinan on 11 May. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the province, Jinan City, the Jilin Military Region, and the provincial military district, as well as nationally famous calligraphers and artists. Cutting the ribbon for the exhibit were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee. More than 260 calligraphy and seal cutting works, which Comrade (Wu Zhongqi) has collected over many years, were on display in the exhibit. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 85 SK]

DEATH OF ANHUI CPPCC MEMBER MOURNED--Comrade Shi Jin, a member of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee and widow of Comrade Zhai Zongwen, who was former deputy director of the Anhui Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, died of gall bladder cancer in Hefei in the morning of 16 April 1985 at the age of 85. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Shi Jin's remains was held on the afternoon of 27 April afternoon at the Hefei funeral home. At the ceremony, there were wreaths from the provincial CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, and the provincial Civil Affairs Department and from Comrades Zhang Jingfu, Yang Haibo, Zhang Kaifan, Li Qingquan, Zheng Jiaqi, Hong Pei, Zhu Nong, and Zhang Binglun. [Excerpts] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 85 p 3 OW]

SHANGHAI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by its first Secretary Chen Guodong left here this afternoon to pay a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as guests of the Korean Workers' Party. Chen is also a member of the CPC Central Committee. Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, saw the delegation off at the railway station. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

DPRK CHRISTIAN GROUP VISITS JIANGSU--Yang Yongyi, vice governor of Jiangsu Province, met a Korean Christian Federation delegation led by Priest (Ko Chi-chun), secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation, at Nanjing Hotel on the afternoon of 12 May. The delegation was on a visit to China at the invitation of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee of Protestant Churches of China and the Christian Council of China. During

its stay in Nanjing, the delegation exchanged briefings on church work with Bishop Ding Guangxun and leaders of the Jiangsu branches of the above-said two Christian organizations and toured historical and scenic spots. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 85 OW]

CUBAN VICE-MINISTER VISITS NANJING--Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, and his entourage visited Nanjing from 9 through 11 May. Chen Huanyou, vice governor of Jiangsu, met with the Cuban guests and hosted a dinner in their honor on the evening of 10 May. During their stay in Nanjing, the Cuban guests visited the (Méishan) metallurgical corporation, a rural enterprise in Jiangning County, the Nanjing radio plant, and toured (?some scenic spots). [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 85 OW]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION FETED IN SHANGHAI--Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee, hosted a banquet to welcome the delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Rashid Kawawa at Guoji Hotel on the evening of 12 May. General Secretary Kawawa has visited Shanghai on several occasions and is an old friend of the Shanghai people. Amid an atmosphere of friendship, the host and guest toasted for the constant development of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Tanzanian parties and peoples. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 13 May 85 OW]

NON-PARTY INTELLECTUAL OFFICE ESTABLISHED--It was learned from the large-scale symposium on the problems of non-party member intellectuals convened by the united front work department of the municipal CPC committee that, for the purpose of doing a good job for non-party member intellectuals, the department has set up a working office for intellectuals in the course of party consolidation and reform. This office is open every Thursday afternoon. Anybody who has a problem, idea, requirement or suggestion may go to the office to have a talk there. [Text] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 p 1] 9560

CSO: 4005/573

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

READER ASKS WHY TEACHERS ARE BEATEN UP IN HENAN PROVINCE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 3

[Letter by RENMIN RIBAO reader Xu Ping [1776 1627]: "Why the Unbroken String of Incidents of Teachers Being Beaten Up in Henan Province?"]

[Text] Recently, in several areas of Henan Province, incidents of insulting and beating up teachers have occurred constantly, and this should draw a great deal of attention.

On 28 March, in the seventh edition of this paper, a letter was published reporting that two young female teachers at the Zhuanqiao elementary school in Guangshan County, Henan Province, had suffered a vicious beating. In fact, this recapitulated what several newspapers in Henan discovered in March of this year, that reports of teachers being attacked are by no means rare:

On 21 March, HENAN RIBAO published some astounding news: the party secretary and deputy secretary of Baiyuan Township, in Yichuan County, sent armed cadres and militia and the local police to tie up, beat and imprison Guan Anmin [4619 1344 3046], the vice principal of Xinzhai school in Baisha Township, going so far as to employ the tactics of the Cultural Revolution in their guerrilla struggle. The injured party complained of this serious, unusual incident many times to the provincial and central authorities, but only after 7 months of setbacks were the first steps taken to handle it.

On 14 March, NANYANG RIBAO published an article criticizing the township and county Agricultural Machinery Corporation cadre Sun Yingqin [1327 2019 0530] and others for charging into Chengguan Town's elementary school No 1 and cursing and beating the math teacher Liu Yurun [0491 3768 3387], while he was teaching class, which went on for the length of the class period.

On 11 March, KAIFENG RIBAO reported that Zhang Tongji [1728 6639 3444], a teacher at the people-run Houbogang Village school, Lizhuang Township, Tongxu County, was viciously beaten into a state of shock by three members of the family of Li Xiaosheng [2621 2400 3932], a worker at the chemical fertilizer factory in the same county.

There have been many more actual incidents than have been reported. A veteran teacher in Xin'an County who had been in education work for over 30 years was

injured in a vicious beating that has gone for 9 months without being properly handled. After LUOYANG RIBAO exposed this incident on 28 November of last year, the reporter proceeded to make inquiries and a comrade in the county's bureau of education told him that there had been more than 10 documented incidents of insulting and beating up teachers in the county in the last 2 years.

The unbroken string of incidents of insulting and beating up teachers in Henan Province is related to the hazy sense of legality of cadres and the masses in some areas and makes clear the very low social standing of teachers in Henan, especially elementary and middle school teachers and teachers in people-run agricultural schools. Leaders in some units and areas merely pay lip service to reverence for teachers, to which their behavior does not correspond. Further, a small number of leading cadres think nothing of teachers and some treat teachers high-handedly.

Teachers are praised as "engineers of the human soul." Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee and leading comrades of the central authorities have pointed out many times that the social standing of the teachers should be raised and have adopted a series of practical steps and measures. Some locales and units in Henan have failed to really put them into practice. People are right to ask, how will the relevant areas and departments in Henan punish the troublemakers who insult and beat up teachers? How will they prevent this type of incident from happening in the future?

12534

CSO: 4005/812

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BETTER TREATMENT OF TEACHERS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 3

[Brief editorial comment by Ye Ban [0673 0133]: "Deal With Facts, Effect A Cure"]

[Text] Discrimination against teachers is certainly not a hereditary disease of the Chinese people, for our ancestors always maintained the fine tradition of reverence for teachers. This problem is a disease following that of the Cultural Revolution, a result of the pernicious influence of "leftism" and to cure it, we should have faith. However, to cure it properly, we must see its incorrigible aspects and not simply alleviate the symptoms, but effect a permanent cure.

Over the last few years, reverence for teachers has been frequently expounded vehemently in newspapers, in documents and at mass meetings. These were considered discussions of ideological guidelines, to form public opinion, to solve a problem in people's ideological understanding and were very important. Yet practice demonstrated that merely leaving it at lip service is far from adequate and what is more important is to deal with concrete matters and get moving for real. For example, the unbroken string of incidents of beating up teachers in some areas of Henan Province is certainly not due to the leading cadres there saying too little, rather, it is due to their not doing enough. If these cases had been handled in strict accordance with the law as soon as they occurred, couldn't the details have been made public and these breaches of the law kept from occurring in rapid succession?

Incidents such as beating up teachers in Henan Province can be completely prevented by relying on the law, but what is difficult to deal with is the kind of discrimination that the Shanghai teacher Yu Wi [0060 3354] encounters in everyday life. This reflects a common social practice. The law is powerless to change it, nor can the problem be solved by convening a few more meetings, issuing a few circulars or writing some slightly different superficial documents. The way to effect a permanent cure is to engage in honest, painstaking work to raise the social standing of teachers and improve the economic treatment of teachers as far as we can.

12534

CSO: 4005/812

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEED TO UPHOLD ACADEMIC FREEDOM EMPHASIZED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Zhenhong [7115 6966 1347] and Li Hongsheng [2621 7703 3932]:
"Uphold Academic Freedom and Develop Social Sciences"]

[Text] The second congress of the Guangdong provincial federation of societies of social sciences opened in Guangzhou on the morning of 14 March.

The opening session of the congress was attended by Lin Ruo [2651 5387], secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee; Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755], member of the standing committee of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee; Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], vice chairman of the Guangdong provincial advisory committee; Lin Jiang [2651 3068], director of the propaganda department of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee; Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478], member of the standing committee of the Guangzhou municipal CPC committee; Huang Zhuangping [7806 8369 1627], vice chairman of the Guangzhou municipal advisory committee; and more than 300 representative social scientists from all over the province. Zhang Jiangming [1728 3068 2494], president of the Guangdong provincial federation of societies of social sciences, presided over and reported its work to the opening session of the congress which also heard a speech by Wang Zhiyuan [3769 5268 6678], vice president of the federation.

Comrade Lin Ruo addressed the opening session of the congress. He said: Ever since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Guangdong provincial society of social sciences has ushered in something fine and something rarely seen before. Many theoreticians have actively devoted themselves to disseminating Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and studying and tackling the major theoretical and practical problems that have emerged during the development of four modernizations.

Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out: If we want the social sciences to develop vigorously, we must uphold academic freedom. Not long ago, Comrade Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] sent a congratulatory message to the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Association of Writers on behalf of the CPC Central Committee reaffirming the need to display determination to safeguard freedom of creative writing for writers. This spirit is not only applicable to the society of literature and art but also applicable to the society of the social sciences as

well. On the premise of upholding the four basic principles, we must vigorously foster the democratic atmosphere of academic research, encourage exploratory ventures and permit scholars of diverse persuasions to air their views freely. Only in this way can we make the social sciences flourish.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: Social sciences occupy a very important position in the development of socialist modernization and therefore deserve the great attention and devotion of leading groups at various levels to vigorously developing them. He also expressed the hope that social scientists in Guangdong will be able to deepen their study and investigation of new developments and new problems that have emerged in the course of lifting restrictions and promoting reform and then to creatively sum them up in theoretical form. Only in this way can they play a greater role than ever in finding laws governing the development of modernization.

In his speech to the opening session, Comrade Yang Yingbin pointed out: Further efforts must be made to eliminate the "leftist" influence and effective measures must be taken to enforce the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in order to uphold academic freedom. Within the framework of state laws and guided by the four basic principles, social scientists should be given the right to choose the subjects and methods of study of their own free will and to air their diverse academic views freely. Furthermore, free academic exchanges between scholars in Guangdong and their counterparts in other provinces should be encouraged along with similar exchanges between Chinese and foreign scholars. Today, the conditions appear more ripe than ever for the realization of genuine academic freedom. Social scientists should take good advantage of this condition to emancipate their minds further and should face up to reality, dare to create something new and make more creative contributions to research than ever.

During the congress, some delegates were presented with prizes for their outstanding contributions to the social scientific research. Among the 105 winners of prizes for outstanding achievements in research, 11 received second-class prizes, 32 were awarded third-class prizes, 46 were presented with fourth-class prizes and 16 were named young outstanding researchers. The presentation of prizes was followed by the commendation of 84 advanced workers of the society of social sciences.

During the congress, which will move its meeting site to Conghua Hot Spring following the opening session, a new leading group of Guangdong provincial federation of societies of social sciences will be elected.

9574

CSO: 4005/785

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS APPEALS FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Wu Wenxiang [1566 2429 4382]: "The 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Adjourns"]

[Text] The 12th session of the standing committee of the 6th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress adjourned yesterday morning.

Following deliberations, the session approved the report of the Guangdong provincial people's government on the implementation of the Resolution No 8 of the second session of the standing committee of the Eighth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress entitled "A Proposal To Step up the Reform and Development of Education and Change the Backward Status of Education in Guangdong." The report says that Guangdong is expected to popularize its primary education and basically wipe out illiteracy in 1985 and popularize its junior middle school education in 1990. The report also provides clear-cut answers to many questions raised in the resolution including questions concerning the reform and development of higher education, the reform of educational leadership and the administrative systems, the increased investment in the development of intellectual resources and ways to improve and raise pay scales for teachers.

The session adopted a resolution calling for consideration of the "Draft Provisional Regulations Governing the Ways To Broaden Primary Compulsory Education in Guangdong Province." In principle, the session agreed to this set of regulations. Meanwhile, it has adopted a decision to instruct the lawmaking committee and the educational, scientific, cultural and health committee to make amendments to the proposed regulations based on opinions aired during this session before sending them to the Third Session of the Sixth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress for further consideration.

The session also approved a "Decision To Authorize the Standing Committee of the Shaoguan Municipal People's Congress To Give Approval to the Establishment of Three Procuratorate Branches in Shaoguan, Yingde and Lechang," which stated: "In an effort to improve and strengthen further the work of rehabilitating criminals and misguided persons through labor, the standing committee of the Shaoguan municipal people's congress has been authorized to give approval to the proposal for the establishment of three people's procuratorates in Shaoguan, Yingde and Lechang where reform-through-labor farms and groups are

concentrated. Following their establishment, they will exercise the power of the county-level people's procuratorates and will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Shaoguan municipal people's procuratorate."

Among the appointments and dismissals approved by the session, Wang Che [3769 1796] and Zhang Yaowei [1728 5069 1218] were appointed deputy secretary general of the standing committee of the Guangdong provincial people's congress and deputy president of the Guangdong provincial people's high court, respectively.

9574

CSO: 4005/785

GUANGZHOU CONGRESS CALLS FOR PROMOTING REFORM, OPEN-DOOR POLICY

Congress Adopts Six Resolutions

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "The Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress Approves Six Resolutions"]

[Text] On 19 March, delegates to the Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress unanimously approved the following six resolutions:

Resolution on the "Report on the Work of the Government"

Following deliberations, the Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress has approved the "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered by Mayor Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627].

The session maintains that in 1984, in addition to resolutely and thoroughly carrying out the reform, open-door and economic revitalization policies and fulfilling all tasks proposed by the Second Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress, the Guangzhou municipal people's government achieved remarkable successes in building a socialist material civilization and a spiritual civilization, thus bringing about an excellent situation on the political and economic fronts in our city. For this reason, the session expresses satisfaction with the work done by the municipal people's government.

The session considers the tasks and measures proposed for 1985 in the report on the work of the government as realistic and feasible. But government organizations at various levels and their staff members in our city will have to emancipate their minds further and do everything from the realistic point of view. They must take bold steps to exercise the power delegated to our city by the central and provincial authorities. They must display courage to create something new, overcome difficulties and blaze a trail to the future with a pioneering spirit. They must persist in developing the economy as a matter of central concern and concentrate on building the socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization simultaneously. They must persist in reform, lifting restrictions and generating vitality. They must never relax in their efforts to exercise control and in upholding systems and law and discipline. They must strengthen control as a guiding vehicle for promoting reform and the

open-door policy. They must firmly uphold the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly. They must strive to rectify their work style, constantly improve the efficiency with which work is processed and raise their performances to a new level.

The session holds that under the current excellent situation, there have emerged some unhealthy tendencies. For example, while doing business and operating enterprises, some party and government agencies and cadres have engaged in speculation on state-distributed goods when they were in short supply, raised their prices and issued the currency without authorization, squandered public funds, abused public property and given parties and gifts at government expense. These new unhealthy tendencies have greatly violated the provisions of law and discipline, hampered the development of the economy and undermined the economic structural reform. For this reason, they are extremely harmful. Against these unhealthy tendencies, the municipal people's government must follow the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in adopting strong measures. It must thoroughly check them out, resolutely bring them under control and correct them according to the provisions of the law and discipline. Only in this way can the national and people's interests be served and guarantees be provided for carrying reform and the campaign to lift restrictions and develop the economy to a successful conclusion.

The session calls on the people throughout Guangzhou to develop thoroughly the "five lectures, four points of beauty and three loves" activity and to become citizens imbued with ideals, morality and culture, abiding by discipline, able to achieve unity in going all out to play an active role in promoting production, able to work and study hard and capable of achieving the objectives of various tasks for 1985 as a contribution to the speedy development of the socialist modernization in our city.

Report on the Drafting of the 1985 Guangzhou Municipal National Economic and Social Development Plan

Following deliberations using the evaluation report of the national economic planning and budget screening commission as a basis, the Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress has approved the "Report on the Drafting of the 1985 Guangzhou Municipal National Economic and Social Development Plan" delivered by Mai Yang [7796 2254], chairman of the Guangzhou municipal planning commission.

Resolution on the Report on the 1984 Final Financial Report and the Drafting of the 1985 Budget Plan of Guangzhou Municipality

Following deliberations using the evaluation report of the national economic planning and budget screening commission as a basis, the Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress has approved the "Report on the 1984 Final Financial Report and the Drafting of the 1985 Budget Proposal of Guangzhou Municipality" delivered by Zhuo Chao [0587 6389], chief of the Guangzhou municipal finance bureau. The 1985 budget has not yet been finalized because the accounting and verification of the base figures on revenues and expenditures are still underway. For this reason, the session has agreed to

the temporary use of the 1984 plan. The standing committee of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress has been authorized to examine and approve the 1985 budget as soon as it is finalized.

Resolution on the Report on the Work of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress

The Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress has approved the report on the work of its standing committee delivered by Chairman Ou Chu [2962 0443]. Ever since the second session of the municipal people's congress, the standing committee has exercised the power according to the law. It has carried out many tasks and made new progress in bringing the role of the local power organ of the state into play. For this reason, the session expresses satisfaction with the work carried out by the standing committee.

The session maintains that in keeping with the new development of reform, the open-door policy and the national economy, the standing committee of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress must make further efforts to strengthen its constructive work, make vigorous efforts to develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system in order to safeguard and enhance reform and the program to lift restrictions and speed up the development of material civilization and spiritual civilization. The standing committee must deal with major problems facing the city with timely decisive action. It must devote more energy than ever to evaluating the results of the implementation of resolutions and decisions and strive to play a better role in overseeing the work of the corresponding people's government, people's court and people's procuratorate. It must step up investigations and study, keep in close touch with the people and their representatives, constantly listen to their opinions and heed their demands, rally the people throughout the city behind the struggle to implement the resolutions of this session and accelerate the development of the socialist modernization of our city.

Resolution on the Report on the Work of Middle Level People's Courts in Guangzhou Municipality

The Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress has approved the "Report on the Work of Middle Level People's Courts in Guangzhou Municipality" delivered by Chief Judge Ding Guo [0002 2654].

Resolution on the Report on the Work of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate

The Third Session of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress has approved the "Report on the Work of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate" delivered by Procurator Ma Yunsheng [7802 0061 3932].

Biographical Data on Deputy Mayor-elect

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Biographical Brief on Deputy Mayor-elect Yang Ziyuan
[2799 6327 0337]"

[Text] Yang Ziyuan of the Han nationality, male, was born in Meixian County in February 1928. In April 1949, he joined the Patriotic Democratic Association (Underground Student Association) at Zhongshan University. In December 1953, he joined the Communist Party. He studied 3 years at the Cultural College. He spent the period from July 1946 to July 1949 studying at the Zhongshan University College of Liberal Arts. In August 1949, he joined the work-study team of the Dapeng independent political instruction battalion, Huiyang. Later, he became a reporter for DONGJIANG RIBAO. In December 1949, he was hired by the public security department of the Guangzhou municipal public security bureau first as clerk, then as deputy subsection chief and subsection chief and then as deputy chief and chief of the public security section. In September 1958, he became chief of the steel production section of the Guangzhou municipal metallurgical bureau, deputy chief and chief of the general office and director of the steel refining and steel rolling workshops of the Guangzhou Steel Mill. In October 1968, he became chief of the technical office of the Guangzhou Municipal Metallurgical Industry Company. In 1968, he was sent to a cadre school. In June 1973, he was promoted to the position of chief of the equipment and power section of the same company. In April 1978, he became deputy secretary of the party committee of the Guangzhou Municipal Alloy Steel Mill and factory director. In June 1980, he became deputy chief and chief of the general office of the Guangzhou municipal economic commission. In August 1983, he became its chairman. In May 1984, he became chairman of the Guangzhou municipal commission for economic and trade relations with foreign countries and a delegate to the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress.

Yang Ziyuan Elected Deputy Mayor

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "The Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress Closes Its Third Session"]

[Text] On 19 March, the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress triumphantly closed its third session.

Among the documents reviewed and approved by the session were the report on the work of the Guangzhou municipal people's government, the 1985 Guangzhou municipal national economic and social development plan, the 1984 final financial report and the 1985 budget, the report on the work of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and reports on the work of the municipal middle-level people's courts and of the municipal people's procuratorate and other corresponding resolutions. The session also heard some positive suggestions concerning how to control and bring down prices, solve the problem of traffic congestion and shortage of classrooms for school-age

children along with special speeches on how to develop economic and technical cooperation, economic and trade relations with foreign countries, how to speed up the development of power industry, how to step up the technical transformation of enterprises and how to accelerate the construction of residential housing units. During the plenary session, Yang Ziyuan was unanimously elected deputy mayor of Guangzhou.

9574

CSO: 4005/783

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LITERARY TABLOIDS FLOURISH IN GUANGXI

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Guangxi Begins an Overall Review of Literary Tabloids"]

[Text] According to XINXI HUIBAO [NEWS REPORT], the propaganda department of the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regional CPC committee recently sent a letter to the propaganda departments of the CPC committees of many other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the jurisdiction of the central government seeking help in reviewing all literary tabloids in Guangxi.

The letter says: During the past few years, a number of literary tabloids have appeared one after another in various parts of Guangxi. Of these tabloids, the majority are good or relatively good. But their emergence has led to some problems. At present, an overall evaluation and review of the literary tabloids are in progress in Guangxi. If you find any of them published without our authorization or others which are permitted to be circulated only in Guangxi, please do not hesitate to do something about them according to the regulations of the Central Committee governing the publication of newspapers and journals. If you find those officially licensed Guangxi tabloids containing anything harmful or inconsistent with the related regulations, please also do not hesitate to do something about them according to the same regulations.

Among the literary tabloids in Guangxi which have been published without authorization are GUSHI XUANYE [SELECTED STORIES], YINGJUYISHU HUAYETEKAN [SPECIAL ISSUE OF MOVIE THEATRICAL PICTORIAL], special issues No 1 and No 2 of HAISHIHUA [SEA ROCK FLOWER], XINSHIDAI [NEW TIMES], XIANGQIAO [SWEET BRIDGE], YASU BAO [POPULAR TABLOID], the folklore edition of SHANGE BAO [FOLK SONG], special issue of MEIRENYU [MERMAID] and special issue of XINTIANDI HUAKAN [NEW TIMES PICTORIAL].

9574

CSO: 4005/785

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

SCHOOL FOR HANDICAPPED OPENS--The students of the Shijiazhuang Vocational School for the Handicapped come from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country and on 12 April they attended the opening ceremonies in Shijiazhuang. Before the meeting, Hebei Province first party secretary Gao Yang [7559 2254] wrote out the school's name for the placard and the director of the China Welfare Association for the Handicapped, Deng Pufang [6772 2613 2455], praised the opening of this school as a great event. In order to let handicapped people learn a professional skill, so they can get more jobs and opportunities, which will reduce the burden on their families and on society, the Hebei Province Youth Federation raised the funds in December of last year to start this school. The school now has two specialized programs in radio and traditional Chinese medicine. The period of schooling is one year and the teachers will be appointed from among teachers in several of Hebei's institutions of higher education. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 85 p 4] 12534

CSO: 4005/812

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO SOVIET MARTYRS

SK100407 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] On the morning of 9 May, many people gathered in front of the monument dedicated to the officers of the Soviet Red Army who were killed at the battle in Shenyang (Nanzhan) Square. Going around the monument and watching the relief sculptures around it, they were full of sincere tribute to the Soviet Red Army.

Two big wreaths were laid on the stone step of the monument. Written on the white silk ribbons of the wreaths were words "External Glory to the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Who Sacrificed Themselves at the Anti-Fascist Battle." To mark the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist victory, the two wreaths were presented by Zhang Zhiyuan, vice governor; (Gao Jizhong), vice mayor of Shenyang City, (Li Xiaoping), vice president of Liaoning Branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and (Luo Guochen) vice president of the Shenyang Branch of the Provincial External Friendship Association, on behalf of the provincial and Shenyang City Governments. After that, they came to the Soviet martyrs' cemetery to place wreaths to the Soviet martyrs buried here.

Today is the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist victory. This morning, the Dalian City Government and the Dalian Branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association respectively laid wreaths at the memorial tower dedicated to the Soviet Red Army martyrs at Stalin Square and the Soviet Army martyrs' tombs at Lushunkou District. Written on the silk ribbons of the wreaths were the words, "External Glory to the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Who Sacrificed Themselves at the Anti-Fascist Battle." Those presenting wreaths were (Zhou Cai), vice mayor of the Dalian City People's Government, and responsible persons of relevant departments, including (Xiao Zhong) and (Li Wanshan). (Yu Xinren), deputy head of the Lushunkou District People's Government, presented wreaths to the Soviet martyrs' tombs at Lushunkou District.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING, JAPANESE PREFECTURE CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

SK100221 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] At Liaoning People's Theater this morning, more than 2,000 people of all circles ceremoniously held a rally to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of friendship ties between our province and Japan's Toyama Prefecture.

Leaders of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee attended the rally. On behalf of the provincial Government and all the people of the province, Governor Quan Shuren warmly acclaimed the satisfactory development of the friendship and cooperation ties between the province and the prefecture over the past year; cordially praised the prefectural people's sustained efforts for realizing the grand goals of capturing the first places in the national health sports, flower and green, and scientific, technological, and cultural campaigns under the leadership of Governor Nakaoki Toyo; and wished the people of Toyama many successes.

In his speech, Governor Quan Shuren also expressed our wishes for conducting cooperations and exchanges in all fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In his speech, Governor Nakaoki Toyo said: The establishment of friendship ties between the province and the prefecture last May made the first step in the friendship of the two parties. He wished that extensive friendship gatherings of the personages of all circles of the delegation and the personages of all circles in Liaoning Province have deepened the two party's mutual understanding.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ON CORRECTING MALPRACTICES

OWO61141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 5 May 85

[By Reporter Li Xinyan]

[Text] Shenyang, 5 May (XINHUA)--Proceeding from the viewpoint of strengthening party spirit, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee has called on party members to conscientiously correct new unhealthy tendencies. At present, some unhealthy tendencies have been stopped, others have been corrected to a certain extent, and second-stage party rectification work is going on in depth in Liaoning Province.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, speaking at a provincial meeting on second-stage party rectification work in the middle of March this year, pointed out: The focus of building socialism, with Chinese characteristics is practicing socialism. The purpose of reform is to make our country rich and strong and make all the people well-to-do. Communists should adhere to the principle of upholding party spirit, actively take part in reform, lead the masses to become well-to-do by working hard, and abide by law and discipline. They must on no account engage in evil practices for private interests and go so far as to sell their ideals, faith, and values. The provincial party committee calls on units undertaking party rectification to education party members in party spirit and correct new unhealthy tendencies. Those units that have finished party rectification work should continue to solve these problems well. The provincial Party Committee also calls on communist party members in all localities, departments, and units to strictly enforce the "10 prohibitions." These are: Party and government organizations and their workers are prohibited from engaging in trade or running enterprises; unauthorized price increases are prohibited; it is prohibited to resell at a profit important means of production and durable consumer goods in short supply; it is prohibited to resell foreign exchange at a profit; it is prohibited to spend production funds as consumption funds for such expenses as subsidies and rewards; in economic activities, it is prohibited to give or accept bribes or to give, accept, or seek bribes in disguised form; leading cadres are prohibited from deciding their own wage raises or promotions, rewards should be given openly and not in secret "red envelopes," and lower level organizations and individuals are not allowed to present prizes or gifts in cash or in kind to leading cadres of higher-level organizations; it is prohibited to spend public funds for extravagant eating and drinking and for giving gifts; it is

prohibited to buy high-grade durable consumer goods without the approval of the authorities in charge of institutional purchase control. Those who have made outstanding achievements in seriously implementing central and provincial regulations should be commended and rewarded. Those who have violated regulations must be investigated and punished.

During the past 1 month and more, Liaoning Province has achieved preliminary results in correcting new unhealthy tendencies. At present, the malpractice of party and government cadres engaging in trade has been basically stopped in the province. All the five city-level cadres who engaged in trade have withdrawn from the enterprise they ran. Of the 146 county-level cadres involved in similar problems, 135 have withdrawn from the enterprises they ran. The evil practice of rushing promotions or wage increases, once a very serious problem, has been basically stopped. The unhealthy tendency of indiscriminately issuing clothes and bonuses in cash or in kind and the unhealthy tendency of spending public funds for extravagant eating and drinking have been greatly restrained. A number of good units, cadres, and party members who uphold the principle of party spirit have emerged in various localities. The provincial Forestry Department was a unit directly under the provincial government during the first-stage party rectification and was criticized for spending public funds for extravagant eating and drinking in a circular issued by the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee last year. The department's leading party group, when educating party members in party spirit, used the case as a negative example to educate party members in the truth that the deeper the reform, the more necessary it is to uphold the principle of party spirit. The members of the leading party group take the lead in resisting unhealthy tendencies. Whenever others want to invite them to dinner or give them gifts, they always decline the offer by showing the circular. They have improved the party's political life, and have regarded the correction of unhealthy tendencies as an important part of the regular activities of the department's leading party group and of office party committees and party branches, so that there is always an alarm bell working.

Dalian City has universally educated party members in party spirit by holding report meetings on deeds of advanced party members, and by other means. On the one hand, with the education in party spirit as a basis, the members of the Standing Committee of the city Party Committee and the vice mayors of the city have taken the lead in exposing, discussing, and correcting unhealthy tendencies within the city Party Committee and the city government. On the other hand, they have also led investigation groups to investigate new unhealthy tendencies in the city and studied and put forward corrective measures. The city's industry and commerce, tax, auditing, financial, price control, and labor departments have investigated and handled new unhealthy tendencies in connection with their work and the malpractices in other organizations. The masses of other units, led by their leaders, have also been aroused to expose, discuss, and correct new unhealthy tendencies. The provincial Party Committee has organized special groups of personnel to actively investigate and handle a dozen or so important cases.

The efforts made by the various localities and various units in the province to correct new unhealthy tendencies are still uneven. Some of them are doing a poor job. Others are even committing new mistakes in the course of party rectification. The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee is determined to pay more attention to weak links and take further steps to correct unhealthy tendencies.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG VISITS SHENYANG PARTY COMMITTEE

SK070716 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 April, leading comrades, including Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Dai Suli, Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben, and Xu Shaofu, secretaries of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Li Tao, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission, came to the Shenyang City CPC Committee to call on the staff members of the new leading body of the city CPC Committee. As higher leadership, they put forward new demands to the new city party organ. As veteran comrades, they placed ardent hopes on the younger cadres of the newly-organized city party committee. The party personnel of the two generations held a cordial talk so that they could become closer in a heartfelt way.

During their visit, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee put forward demands to the city party committee with regard to concentrating on successfully enlivening large- and medium-sized enterprises, successfully re-adjusting industrial structure in rural areas, successfully building urban basic facilities, successfully conducting educational reforms, successfully carrying out the second-stage party rectification work, successfully bringing into play the role of a central city, strengthening the building of multiple functions of cities, and paying attention to issues emerging in the party rectification drive.

At the request of the younger comrades of the city CPC Committee, Comrade Guo Feng discussed the following questions: In referring to bringing into play the strong points of the capital city and successfully being the vanguard of the province, he stated that the characteristics and strong points of a capital city are quick access to information and the advantage of being in a favored position. Therefore, it is necessary for us to dialectically discern the characteristics, position, and role of a capital city and to be good at bringing into play the favorable conditions of a capital city. Efforts should be made to win over much support and assistance from the provincial-level organs in order to accelerate the pace of conducting various construction undertakings in the capital city.

In referring to the strong point of the new leading body, Comrade Guo Feng stated: It is heard that some persons doubted whether the new leading body could assume the work of such a big city, and that they worried somewhat about

its work. Thus, the new leading body also felt a little pressed. He held that the staff members of the new leading body are in the prime of life and full of vigor, and have a high standard of cultural knowledge, and that most of them have experienced work at the grassroots level. Judging from the viewpoint of development, the new leading body is stronger than the old and will be better than the old in conducting its work. However, the new leading body should pay attention to the following three tasks: 1) Efforts should be made to be good at study. They should study while conducting practical work in order to achieve good knowledge of the situation as a whole and manage professional work well. Attention should also be paid to studying lessons on political theory and party construction, upgrading theoretical standards, and carrying forward the party's fine tradition. 2) Efforts should be made to enhance unity and cooperation between the new cadres and the old and to uphold democratic centralism and collective leadership. It is necessary for the new leading body of Shenyang City to depend on democratic centralism, collective leadership, and unity and cooperation in order to make up for each other's deficiencies because it still lacks deep understanding of the city's situation as a whole, is not well familiar with the development of and variations in the city's history, and has little experience gained in conducting overall and macro-level leadership. The new comrades should respect the veteran ones, which means respecting the practice of the past and the party's tradition. The veteran comrades should do a good job in passing on experience, giving a helping hand, and in training new hands--passing on the party's doctrines and professional skills to the younger ones, supporting or giving a helping hand to them by sharing more heavy duties, and setting themselves as examples in fostering party style and training new hands. Both new and old comrades should respect and learn from each other and should put their work emphasis on conducting political and ideological work, carrying out major tasks, and refraining from indulging in formalism. 3) Efforts should be made to be good at following the mass line, which is not out of date in the new historical period, and which must be also followed by the program of building modernizations. Efforts should also be made to carry out investigation and studies, to show concern for the welfare of the people, and to pay attention to the masses' opinions. All in all, it is hoped that younger comrades should bring into play the strong point of the new leading body and create a new foundation of their work.

In referring to bringing into play the strong points of party spirit, which includes being modest and prudent and being honest in performing their official duties, Comrade Quo Feng stated: After the change of their positions, and the increase in their authority and pay, the new comrades of the new leading body should do a good job in dealing with the following three issues: 1) It is quite possible for some persons to take these personnel promotions wrong, to make things difficult for the new comrades, and to even spread rumors in order to frame the new comrades. As for these offensives, the new comrades should be steady and cautious in dealing with disputes, refrain from being impatient in making a rash advance, and do a good job in conducting their work in a down-to-earth manner. 2) It is inevitable for these new comrades to be criticized or condemned by the masses because they still are short on experience and in knowledge in practical work and they are very likely to make mistakes in conducting reforms. Therefore, they should have the spirit of being repeatedly tempered in movement, correct what they have done wrong, and boldly

conduct self-criticism. They should be flexible when encountering setbacks and uphold the spirit of being firm and indomitable. 3) After the change of their positions and the increase in their pay, the new comrades will attract more people to pay attention to them and to actively offer proposals. There will be more people presenting gifts to them in order to ask favors of them. What is important is that their concern and proposals will possibly be more of a hindrance than a help. Though these issues are trifles, these new comrades will not be able to understand them without strong willpower. It is hoped that these new comrades will do things according to the party's policies and principles, uphold the party spirit, and will not indulge in malpractices. The new comrades should note that they are watched by the people throughout the city and that they should be cautious in their behavior and should be prepared to face danger while occupying higher positions. Of course, they must refrain from only relying on the influence of individual accomplishment. What is most important is that they place themselves under the supervision of the party and the people, and persistently follow the organizational life of party member groups and the party Standing Committee so as to listen to inner party criticism with an open mind. All in all, the new leading body of the Shenyang City CPC Committee is fine and should foster a new workstyle, create something new, conduct its work realistically, overcome knotty difficulties, achieve high results, and be honest in performing its duty so as to bring about a new situation in the city's work.

On 23 April, the Standing Committee of the Shenyang City CPC Committee held a discussion on the directives given by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, at which, participating members stated: These concrete and pertinent demands imposed on them by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and their directives on ideology, workstyle, party tradition, future tasks, and work methods have clearly defined the direction for them to take in creating a new situation. They pledged to implement these demands and directives along with conducting their practical work. Some comrades stated: The leading positions imposed on us by history constitute the necessity of the party's cause and of making Shenyang City prosperous. Therefore, we came to the city CPC Committee in order to take over the shift of carrying out the party's cause. However, we should know our own limitations well. We are standing on the shoulder of a giant trying to continuously scale new heights. The outstanding workstyle and moral integrity of veteran comrades have already set examples for us. To fulfill the task imposed on us by history, we must conduct study painstakingly and boldly engage in practice. Some comrades said that, in addition to favorable opportunities and geographical positions, what is most important is that the city achieve harmony among the people. We should follow the demands of the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, enforce the principle of collective leadership, and achieve unity and cooperation between new comrades and the old. Therefore, in conducting the work of the leading body, we should enhance the sense of the situation as a whole, give priority to the interest of the party, and not say and do things not favorable to unity.

In referring to the issue of how to be modest, cautious, and honest in performing official duties, some comrades stated: We must attach great importance to this issue which has a direct bearing on the party's prestige. To this end,

we should do a good job in dealing with several problems. In dealing with the relationship with relatives, the most major problem of all, we should set strict demands on ourselves and refrain from seeking profits for relatives by taking advantage of power. In dealing with societal relationships, we should be sober enough in adopting an attitude toward those who flatter or scold us and who give us a helping hand in work, and should prevent ourselves from doing things without principle. In dealing with relationships with family members, we should prevent family relationships from being more of a hindrance than a help, matters such as the political proposals of wives and children's sense of superiority. In dealing with the problem emerging at the start of the work, we should pay attention to the practice of personnel often being enthusiastic in every field when they begin the work and then fall into failure because they have spoken on every occasion with meaningless words.

During their discussion, participating members said that they must be full of confidence and do a good job in conducting their work. The success or failure of their work is not an individual matter but has a vital bearing on the party's cause. We are not allowed to waste time in carrying out the party's cause. We must be determined to conduct our work in a down-to-earth manner and must make a success of our work without fail so as to strive to make Shenyang City prosperous.

CSO; 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK100429 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee was held today. The meeting decided to hold the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. The meeting [word indistinct] today listened to a report on the preparatory situation for the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; examined, discussed, and adopted the schedule and agenda for the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; discussed and adopted a work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, a report on implementing the policies delivered by the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the namelists of added Standing Committee members and chairman and five comrades' resignation applications from Standing Committee members; approved the namelists of the secretary general and deputy secretary generals of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the namelists of the Motions Work Committee, the namelists of the executive chairmen of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the principle for dividing groups and the namelists of group members; and examined, discussed, and adopted personnel appointments and removals.

Li Jianbai, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee Bao Zong, Wang Minggui, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, Li Ming, Huang Dexin, and Ma Xinquan.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN 15 MAY

SK100343 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress was held today. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting.

The meeting listened to the report on the preparatory situation for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress delivered by Zhao Zhenhua, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and the explanations of relevant draft items on the agenda, examined, discussed, and adopted the schedule decided for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and listened to the suggested items on the agenda of the session.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, and Wang Zhaozhi. Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Lianzheng, vice governor of the Provincial People's Government; and Zhang Li, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court.

The 14th Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress adopted a decision on opening the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Harbin on 15 May 1985.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG DISCLOSES CONGRESS SESSION AGENDA

SK140508 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 May 85

[Talk by Zhao Zhenhua, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the preparatory work for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Now, I would like to deliver the following brief report on the preparatory work for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The session will be held in Harbin City on 15 May. This is a major event in the political life of the people of various nationalities throughout the province. To make a success of the sess-on, the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress began the active preparatory work after the conclusion of the 12th meeting of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate have respectively prepared their work reports for the session. The deputies of the provincial People's Congress have primarily gone to their constituencies to carry out inspection work and to hear the briefings given by the local governments, courts, and procuratorates with regard to the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the situation prevailing in conducting reforms among economic systems. They have also gone deep into the grassroots-level units to hold discussions and visited their constituencies to listen to the opinions and demands of the people in order to make good preparations for the upcoming session.

The Third Session of the Provincial People's Congress' convening under the excellent situation emerging in industrial and agricultural production throughout the province and under the steady development in conducting reforms among economic systems. The major purposes of the session are to examine, in line with the party's general target, the work done by the provincial People's Government, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate during the period since the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congresses; to concentratedly discuss the issue of how to implement the decision made by the central authorities with regard to conducting reforms among economic systems and the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC; and to get a true picture of the province's economic situation in order to realize the principle

of "two transformations" and "two opens" set forth by the provincial CPC Committee with regard to making the country and the people wealthy and to do a good job in conducting reforms among economic systems with the emphasis on urban reforms and in further consolidating and developing the excellent situation in the province. These purposes may be summarized in the following two aspects: 1) Efforts should be made to examine and sum up the work done by the province during the period since the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and to discuss and approve the province's tasks for 1985. 2) Efforts should be made to readjust or elect a portion of the leading personnel of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government.

In short, the tasks for the session are heavy. Through the session, we hope to analyze the situation, unify our understanding, sum up our experience, and define our tasks in order to unite with or mobilize the people of various nationalities throughout the province to strive to fulfill the tasks set forth by the session. We are convinced that the session will play an active and promoting role in conducting reforms among economic systems and carrying out industrial and agricultural production.

In conclusion, I wish the session success.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK120435 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress ended on 11 May. Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, presided over today's meeting.

The meeting examined, discussed, and adopted the suggested items on the agenda of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the suggested namelists of the presidium and secretary general of the session, a report on examining the qualifications of additional deputies by the Credentials Committee, the suggested namelists of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Motions Examination Committee, the suggested namelists of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Budget Examination Committee, a draft electoral regulation for the session, draft regulations on handling motions, suggestions, criticism, opinions, and relevant affairs, a work report of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, and cadre appointments and dismissals.

During the meeting, the delegation of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee headed by Chairman Zhao Dezun also delivered a written report regarding a visit to Hokkaido, Japan.

Chairman Zhao Dezun made a speech.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

FIFTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

SK130441 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in Harbin today.

Some 481 CPPCC Committee members from all walks of life across the province attended the session. The main tasks of this session would be to implement guidelines of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, to attend the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress as observers, to mobilize the people of various nationalities from all circles and the various democratic parties to implement along with the people in the province the [word indistinct] of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure and its 1985 Circular No 1 as well as the principle put forward by the Provincial CPC Committee on system and technological reforms and on opening to other provinces and to the outside world in order to make the country and the people prosperous, and to contribute to making the provincial economic reform with a focus on urban reform successful, achieving mutual promotion and coordinated development between the urban and rural areas and creating a new situation in socialist modernization in all fields across the province.

Sitting on the rostrum were Li Jianbai, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, Bao Zhong, Wang Minggui, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, (Li Min), Huang Dexin, Fu Shiyong, Hong Jing, and Ma Xinquan, vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. Leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Hou Jie, (Chen Yuanlin), Liu Chengguo, Chen Yuanzhi, Wang Fei, and Zhang Li, attended today's opening ceremony. Chairman Li Jianbai presided over the opening ceremony. Vice Chairman Tang Liandi made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Yang Zirong, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and secretary general, made a report on the implementation of the united front work in the province. Wang Weizhi, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, submitted a written report on the handling of motions since the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HONORS SOVIET MARTYRS 9 MAY

SK100435 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Today is the 40th anniversary of the antifascist victory. This morning, the provincial and Harbin City People's Governments placed wreaths at the Soviet Red Army martyrs' tombs, the memorial tower dedicated to the Soviet martyrs, and the monument dedicated to the Soviet martyrs in Harbin to pay tribute to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who sacrificed themselves at the antifascist battle. "External Glory to the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Who Sacrificed Themselves at the Antifascist Battle" were written on the silk streamers on the wreaths.

Attending the ceremony to place the wreaths were Hou Jie, vice governor of the Provincial People's Government; Wang Yaochen, chairman of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office; (Zhao Fuchen), vice mayor of the Harbin City People's Government, and (Zhou Bingwu), chairman of the Harbin City Foreign Affairs Office. Also attending the ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial and Harbin City Sino-Soviet Friendship Associations. Also respectively placing wreaths at the Soviet Red Army martyrs' tombs and the memorial towers dedicated to the Soviet martyrs were the Mudanjiang, Jiamusi, Suifenhe, Heihe City, and Tongjiang and Wulin County People's Governments.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

XINHUA PRAISES DALIAN'S VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

OW051441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0034 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 4 May (XINHUA)--XINHUA editor's note: Vocational and technical education is a weak link in Chinese education today and needs to be promoted vigorously. However, the development of vocational and technical education has not yet received due attention from various quarters in society. Some even look down on vocational school, believing that only college education can provide an ideal job. Such a conventional thinking regarding education must be changed in order to discontinue the situation in which hundreds of thousands of people want to squeeze through the "narrow door" of colleges and universities. The aim of our education is to train various kinds of advanced, intermediate, and elementary technical personnel for the modernization. Neither is indispensable. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate a rational structure of education. Dalian City has achieved a breakthrough and gratifying step in restructuring its secondary education. There is much in Dalian's experience that other cities can make use of. [End of editor's note] [By Reporter Bu Zhaowen]

A number of regular middle schools in Dalian City have been changed into vocational senior middle schools and welcomed by various quarters in society. For the first time last year, the number of the city's junior middle school graduates entering various vocational senior middle schools and secondary specialized and technical schools exceeded those entering regular senior middle schools at a ratio of 6 to 4, thus diversifying the distribution of junior middle school graduates and changing the situation in which tens of thousands of students tried to squeeze through the "narrow door." It is anticipated that the ratio will be larger this summer.

Dalian is one of the 14 cities in the country that are open to the outside world. It needs not only a great deal of advanced, intermediate, and elementary technical personnel for economic and social development but also a large number of skilled labor reserve with secondary education.

The number of vocational senior middle schools in the city and on its outskirts has increased from 30 in 1983 to over 60, with the variety of specialties expanding from 30 to over 60.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN ELECTED DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

SK130556 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The 2-day Second Congress of the provincial branch of the Chinese Photographers' Association concluded on 29 April. Representatives to the congress exercised their rights to elect new leading organs.

This congress adopted the work report and the constitution of the provincial branch of the Chinese Photographers' Association. In the course of electing new leading organs, representatives raised many opinions, suggestions and criticisms. The leading group of the congress enabled participants to exercise their rights to elect satisfactory members of the leading organs of the association. The congress elected 47 members of the council of the association, Guang Rongyu [7070 2837 3768] was elected director of the provincial branch of the Chinese Photographers' Association; and Yu Min [0060 2404], Wang Zhili [3769 1807 4539], Zhang Jing [1728 7231], Hu Wei [5170 0251], and Lu Zhihui [7120 2535 1979] deputy directors.

Li Lian attended and addressed the opening ceremony. At the demand of representatives, Li Lian continued to hold the post of honorary director of the provincial branch of the association.

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING STRENGTHENS TIES WITH HONG KONG

OW131814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Shenyang, 13 May (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province in northeast China signed 126 contracts with Hong Kong, involving 51.9 million U.S. dollars, in the last 15 months, according to Vice-Governor Wang Guangzhong.

Wang said 67 percent of the province's joint ventures have Hong Kong partners, with a total investment of 13.8 million U.S. dollars from the region.

Co-operation covers electronics, textiles, metallurgy, civil engineering and commerce.

Hong Kong ranks third in trade value among the province's 21 overseas partners.

The Port of Dalian alone exported 298 million U.S. dollars-worth of goods to Hong Kong last year.

The province has deposits of more than 100 minerals, is rich in coal and oil, and ranks fifth in the nation in reserves of magnesite, talc and jade.

The vice-governor said that the province would make increased use of Hong Kong as a transit port to expand its export of food grains, edible oils, textiles, chemicals, machinery, minerals and sea food.

CSO: 4000/225

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS MEET JAPANESE DELEGATION--On the evening of 9 May, Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Quan Shuren, governor of the province; and other leading comrades warmly met with Nakaoki Toyo, leader of Japan's Toyama Prefectural friendship delegation and governor of the prefecture; (Jitian Jiansan), advisor to the delegation; and some members of the delegation at Shenyang's Fenghuang Hotel. After the meeting, the provincial government hosted a reception for all members of the delegation. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 85 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BEIJING--After successfully winding up its friendly visits in our province, the 163-member friendship delegation from Japan's Toyama City, led by Governor Toyo Nakaoki, left Shenyang for Beijing on the morning of 11 May by special plane. Before Toyo Nakaoki and his party left the Fenghuang Hotel on the morning of 11 May, Quan Shuren, governor of the Liaoning Provincial Government, personally said a few parting words to the Japanese guests at the hotel. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Zhang Zhiyuan, vice governor; Tan Liren, adviser to the provincial government; (Zhang Rongmao), vice mayor of Shenyang City; and responsible persons of the relevant departments of the province and Shenyang City. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 May 85 SK]

SOVIET MARTYRS HONORED BY JILIN--This year is the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist victory. This morning the Jilin Provincial and Changchun City People's Governments placed wreaths at the memorial tower dedicated to the Soviet Red Army martyrs at Changchun City People's Square in order to pay tribute to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who sacrificed themselves at the antifascist battle. "Eternal Glory to the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Who Sacrificed Themselves at the Antifascist Battle" were written on the streamers of the wreaths. Presenting wreaths were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor and president of the Jilin Provincial Branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; Gao Dezhan, vice governor; (Xu Xin), vice mayor of Changchun City; and responsible persons of relevant departments. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/925

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PRC IN FRONT RANK OF ARMS TRADE

Kunying PACIFIC DEFENCE REPORTER in English May 85 pp 11-12, 51

[Article by Clare Hollingworth]

[Text] China has taken a great leap forward into the forefront of the arms trade. Clare Hollingworth, who has just completed one of the first detailed tours of the country's armament industries, reports on this important development, and, no less importantly, on the PLA's attitude to the Soviet Union.

China made a sensational entry into the arms trade by selling defence equipment last year worth nearly \$US1.7 billion. This accounts for about seven per cent of its total exports and puts the People's Republic, almost overnight, in the front rank of nations selling weapons. Although almost one-third of these exports could, if necessary, be classified technically as civilian goods they were sold for military purposes under the direction of NORINCO (China North Industries Corporation) an export organization established in the early 'eighties by the powerful Military Affairs Committee (MAC) under the direction of its Chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

Deng's initial objective was to sell arms to the Third World instead of giving them away, as China had done in the past. The foreign currency thus earned could, in turn, he argued, be spent on sophisticated communications systems and other 'high-tech' equipment the People's Liberation Army (PLA) urgently required from the United States, Western Europe and Japan. It is most unlikely that Deng, who has become something of an old man in a hurry, anticipated such spectacular results so speedily.

NORINCO now boasts a first-class exhibition hall near to Beijing where well-screened prospective clients may view many of the weapons systems offered for sale.

China, like every other nation selling arms, tends to be secretive about its clients, but it has sold considerable quantities to Pakistan, North Korea, Egypt and Algeria, as well as to African and South American Third World countries

together with rebels in Afghanistan and Prince Sihanouk and his guerillas fighting the Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

In late March, Iran and China signed an arms agreement worth \$US1.6 billion to cover the sale of weapons and aircraft over the next two years. It includes 12 F6 fighter aircraft, 200 T-59 tanks together with antitank guns and rocket launchers. This follows earlier unconfirmed reports that China has sold 'hundreds' of tanks to Iraq, with North Korea acting as a go-between.

NORINCO is also pushing the 5.56mm rifle ammunition it is now producing and reported to be undercutting established suppliers in South-East Asia.

It is stressed all the 'NORINCO systems are simple, robust, efficient and, even more important, cost-effective.' Recently, NORINCO opened branches in Guangzhou, (Canton) Shenzhen, (a Special Economic Zone — SEZ — immediately across the border to the north of Hong Kong) Dalian, Tianjin and Shanghai. In addition to weapons it offers such objects as 'Automatic instant fire extinguishers — optical and electronic equipment, together with chemicals but it makes no secret of the fact that it is defence equipment that really matters.

In the new Industrial Region of Inner Mongolia and Shanxi I visited an impressive plant which was producing China's main battle tank — the T-69. The parts were made and assembled in nine separate factories on modern lines and, apart from the features of the workers, it could equally well have been located in the United States, Germany or Britain.

Indeed, an elaborate computer centre has recently been installed. It was exciting to watch the tanks, already painted with camouflage for desert warfare, being put through their paces after they came off the assembly line. On the testing ground they drove over a distance of 80 kilometres, crossed artificial ravines, climbed and descended steep slopes and, at a given signal, produced smoke clouds to hide their movements.

The whole region is rich in coalfields, iron ore deposits, aluminium and other minerals. The famous factory — the only one in the world still producing steam engines — is near to Tatung and, although it has no military importance, the railway authorities are happy to absorb the 260 steam locomotives produced each year.

A plant that manufactured trucks, tractors and farm machinery in the same region appeared to be equally efficient on international standards. Work continued in both plants on Sunday in order to utilize the electric power available — which is often in short supply — and doubtless to gain work bonuses. The managers of the truck plant were trying extremely hard to secure a national contract to produce mini-buses that are now widely used in China, especially for tourists, but still imported from Japan.

'All Chinese'

A few hundred kilometres away in another industrial city skilled Chinese workers were proudly producing the 122mm howitzer and the 130mm rocket launchers which were so conspicuous in the National Day parade in Beijing on October 1 last year. The engineers told me 'they' had designed these weapons systems, which were 'all Chinese'.

Although the engineers have not quite transformed guns into plough-shares, they have achieved a highly successful spin-off for civilian goods by using the machine tools that make gun barrels to produce the long narrow steel tubes required by modern oil drillers. This equipment had earlier been imported into China at considerable expense.

They were all keen to show me their own new designs for a 180mm rocket launcher as well as antitank guns. They discussed their efforts to increase the rocket's range and claimed, with truth, to have overcome the problems caused to the accuracy of many guns and rockets by the vibrations of the lorries on which they were mounted.

Further south, a plant known as the Aircraft Corporation produced F-5s for training and the F-7 fighter. Although both aircraft are subsonic they are widely used and, indeed, exported.

Motorbikes by the million

One of the most sensational plants was largely for the production of civil motorcycles. In 1980 a mere 25,000 were rolled off the assembly line, but by 1983 the number had increased to 100,000. This year it will produce

over 310,000 rising to a million by 1990 and 1.8 million by 2000.

Doubtless the civil population will be happy to absorb the four different types of motorcycle while the speed model will keep the military despatch riders in the PLA happy.

Engineers and technicians throughout China — but especially in the more distant provinces — suffer from a chronic lack of text books in both their own and foreign languages. Many cities have large elegant buildings as public libraries but all too often there are but few, if any, technical books or magazines available. This is having a disastrous effect on training new engineers and technicians.

It is difficult to overstress the tremendous gap in methods and equipment used in plants producing arms and up-to-date civilian goods such as television sets and motorcycles and the hundreds of old factories in China. Scores are still as the Russians left them, while others were damaged during the Cultural Revolution. In them there is frequently a great deal of wasted space and sometimes nearly a third of the machines are not in use.

In major effort to solve the many problems that have arisen as a result of the modernization program and improved relations with the Soviet Union, Deng Xiaoping has said he will devote much of his time to Defence issues in the immediate future.

Chinese cadres (officials) frequently stress that Sino-Soviet relations can never be restored to the original warmth and the intimacy of the late 'fifties and early 'sixties as long as the Russians deploy between 48 and 51 divisions on the northern border, in addition to supporting the Vietnamese in their military occupation of Kampuchea and Laos. The Russian occupation of Afghanistan is also a vital obstacle towards any return to cordiality between the two Communist giants.

PLA looking to Moscow

But there is no doubt relations between Beijing and Moscow began to improve during the latter part of Chernenko's leadership and Mikhail Gorbachev has accelerated that movement. Currently, it is not clear if Beijing intends to keep both Washington and Moscow at the same distance, or whether the United States will manage to retain a slightly closer position. But the Chinese authorities are extremely irritated by President Reagan's pro-Taiwanese policy and they claim that, despite a formal break in diplomatic relations, Washington's economic and trading ties with Taipei have never been closer than they are today.

Rightly or wrongly, many senior commanders in the PLA see improved relations with Russia as an important step towards persuading Moscow to sell massive quantities of machine tools and other equipment to China in order to modernize the hundreds of industrial and defence plants constructed by the Russians between 1951 and 1969 before relations between the two Communist powers soured. As one Chinese commander told me,

the Russians have already produced the machine tools for re-equipment and updating hundreds of their own plants, thus they can easily and cheaply manufacture more to sell to us. The Commander added that it would 'save billions of dollars as well as speed up the modernization program.'

Since the attempted *coup d'etat* of Mao's Chosen Successor, Lin Biao, in 1969 the PLA has voiced strong anti-Russian sentiments that have been moderated in recent months.

The morale of the PLA remains surprisingly high despite many causes for dissatisfaction among both the commanders and men. These arise largely from the fact that defence remains last on the list of the Four Modernizations, and there have been a series of budget cuts. Further, all three services, which are incorporated in the PLA, are still suffering from too many old men at the top, outdated weapons and equipment and, perhaps, the most important today — low pay.

Until around 1979, parents wanted to get their sons and daughters into the PLA. Although the first year's pay at 10 yuan a month was even then unattractive, the young soldiers expected to be able to learn either to drive a car, repair the electric light or man a telephone exchange. With such skills they could, when their period of military service ended, expect to leave the countryside and take one of the much sought-after jobs in a factory in a nearby town. Today, the former Communes have been split up into villages and it is not so easy to get permission to move to a town. In any case, the peasants want to keep their strong children at home in order to feed and slaughter pigs and other animals and take them to the nearest free market for sale.

It is not only the young soldier who feels underpaid but the cadres with fifteen to twenty years service who have become battalion commanders and earn around a 100 yuan a month — far less than their friends working in the free market. Further, despite all Deng's previous efforts to get rid of the old men, there are still powerful groups aged between 50 and 65 at regiment and divisional levels who block the promotion of bright young cadres. However, an announcement on March 6 that 50,000 cadres were to be retired from the PLA caused a noticeable rise in spirits.

A senior cadre told me he thought the figures used in the West, giving the strength of the Army as 3,160,000, Air Force as 490,000 and Navy 350,000, were all too high. He believed the total of all the three services to be around 3,000,000. Maybe local commanders over-estimated their strength in order to obtain extra money and equipment or, it was even suggested, some commanders did not know the exact strength of their force.

In order to increase their popularity and to develop better social relations with the people in the areas where troops are stationed, there has recently been a considerable increase in the purely civilian tasks troops have undertaken. These vary from bridge-building to setting up the stalls for the local free market. Sometimes,

as in Baotou (Inner Mongolia), special streets are officially given over to people who bring in their meat and vegetables to sell. In other towns, such as Taiyuan, stalls have been constructed and a notice is posted above it which says that Mr Wang Li may sell men's suits and underwear while Mrs Yuet Hee Kee at next state is licenced to 'create' Paris fashions.

Few mention the third market where, generally, young people just put up a table or even sit on the steps of the now empty state shops and sell the sweat shirts they have bought as 'seconds' from the local textile factory which invariably claims to be exporting to Hong Kong. One notes soldiers looking enviously at the markets and even more jealously at the discos which now thrive in every city. Indeed, there is frequently a disco, where for the sum of 10 yuan it is possible to dance from around 7.30 to 10pm. Boys tend to dance with boys and girls with girls but there are some brave couples who face the modern music together.

For those who prefer the old-fashioned waltz or foxtrot, there is a special room and for the same price young couples can twist and turn to the Blue Danube and Tea for Two. One of my interpreters, who had just returned from a short visit to West Germany, complained about the lack of entertainment in the evening in small German towns!

Among the most lively places are the mining towns of Inner Mongolia and Shanxi province where skilled young men can earn between 500 and 600 yuan a month. The women react to their drab backgrounds by wearing bright red, purple, blue and green padded coats and the color and style is often well ahead of anything to be seen in Beijing or Shanghai. Curled hair is the 'in' thing and if the girl has lipstick as well, she is dubbed 'sexy' — a word now being used for the first time in China.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA HELPS HENAN, HUBEI IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

OW121142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 10 May 85

[By Reporter Feng Jinjing and Correspondent Niu Jingshun]

[Text] Wuhan, 10 May (XINHUA)--The commanders and fighters of the Wuhan Military Region helped Henan and Hubei Provinces build nine key construction projects and efficiently and satisfactorily completed the construction engineering tasks in the first 4 months of this year. They have contributed to the promotion of local industrial development, economic prosperity, and exchanges between urban and rural areas.

The projects included the building of bridges, roads, gardens, parks, and factories. The Zhengzhou Zoo is a key project in the urban garden and park construction of Henan Province. It was built by some 28,000 PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Zhengzhou working day and night. When they were digging an artificial lake covering an area of more than 30 mu, a large quantity of groundwater prevented them from using machinery. The cadres and fighters had to brave wind and rain and work manually in the knee-deep muddy water. After more than 40 days of hard work, they completed the task half a month ahead of schedule.

The Anyang City Government had a manpower shortage problem when it was building a natural gas pipeline more than 100 km long between the Zhongyuan Oilfield and Anyang City. The PLA units stationed in the area, after learning of the problem, sent two regiments of troops to support the city. The commanders and fighters, displaying a style of tenacious struggle and working in spite of rains, snow, and spring cold, completed the first stage construction of the project by finishing 40 kilometers of the pipeline in only 2 months. The engineering quality met designed standards.

CSO: 4005/919

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION PARTICIPATES IN JILIN FAIR

HK071410 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] At the fairs held in Hangzhou and Jilin on turning military industrial technology to civilian use, the volume of business in transferring the technology of the Lanzhou Military Region Logistics Department exceeded 2 million yuan.

The Lanzhou Military Region Logistics Department selected a number of scientific and technological achievements which are suitable for civilian use, in which the amount of investment is small, which produce quick desired results, and whose economic results are good, for the first national fair on turning military industrial technology to civilian use which was held in Hangzhou by the Science and Technology Leadership Group of the State Council, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Economic Commission, and the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense and for the Jilin fair on turning military industrial technology to civilian use which was organized by the Jilin City, Jilin Province. The volume of business in transferring technology reached some 2.12 million yuan, and ranked the first among all large military regions.

Of all items sent for display, the four-ply fiberboard was trial-produced by the barracks prospecting and design institute of the Lanzhou Military Region Logistics Department. [words indistinct] Its cost is lower than that of plywood by about 20 percent. The institute has made a breakthrough in the structure and technique of traditional plywood and has maintained the common advantages of both plywood and fiberboard. The four-ply fiberboard was deeply welcomed at the fairs and the volume of business was 1 million yuan.

CSO: 4005/919

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA LAUNCHES LEGAL SYSTEM PUBLICITY

HK140431 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 4

[Report by Ai Pu [5337 5542] and Ji Juxing [1323 5112 5281]: "Guangzhou Military Region Conducts Legal System Publicity and Education Activities"]

[Text] Since early last year, all units under the Guangzhou Military Region have carried out legal system publicity and education activities in various vivid and lively forms, and have thus enhanced the perception of the legal system of the vast number of commanders and fighters. Conscientiously observing discipline and the law has now become the order of the day and the number of criminal cases has been substantially reduced. Last year witnessed the lowest incidence of criminal cases in the past 30 years.

All the units under the Guangzhou Military Region have attached great importance to education regarding the legal system. They have placed it on the agenda and specially assigned some people and departments concerned to take charge of it, publicizing the constitution, criminal law, and other laws and ordinances by means of slide shows, broadcasts, news bulletin boards, and photo exhibits; encouraging the fighters to see films that publicize the legal system and organizing them to hold discussions; and arranging courses in general knowledge on the law. Early last year, the military region prepared a total of 119 paintings and 132 photos, appointed five people to form a legal system education exhibition group, provided the group with a truck, and had the group tour and hold exhibitions for all the units in Guangdong, Guangxi, and Hunan. The group travelled over more than 13,000 kilometers in half a year and exhibited the paintings and photos more than 14,000 times. Over 80 percent of the cadres, fighters, staff members, and members of the army's families saw the exhibition.

Through publicity and education in the legal system, the vast number of cadres and fighters have enhanced their perception on law and realized that safeguarding the law and discipline is the moral character and basic duty that a revolutionary fighter should be endowed with. Xue Yunnan, a fighter in the second battalion of a certain artillery regiment of the Hainan Military District, voluntarily informed on his cousin who had been involved in illegal sales of gold. Many cadres and fighters have also enhanced their level of consciousness in observing the law and discipline through the education drive on the legal system. As reported, more than 160 backward fighters who used to

violate discipline and had been tainted with bad habits took the initiative in making self-criticism and correcting their mistakes after seeing the education exhibition on the legal system. Yang Shoujia, a fighter in a signal battalion of a certain unit, planned to return home to revenge his father and elder brother after hearing that they had been beaten up by others and wounded. However, after seeing the exhibition, he gave up the evil concept of "revenge" and immediately wrote to his family, persuading them to initiate legal proceedings through the department concerned in accordance with the law.

CSO: 4005/919

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG REGIONAL POLICE COMMANDER VISITS LOCAL UNITS

HK140939 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Wang Tongliang, commander of the region's armed police force, went to Qamdo on 19 April and helped fighters of the armed police force solve practical problems.

Except for a period during which he was sick and was in the hospital, Comrade Wang Ongliang spent all of his time on the drill ground, in cars, and with the fighters. He solved the fighters' problems once he had found them and whenever it was possible.

When visiting the Jiangda County Squadron, he found that the squadron's kitchen was so worn out that rain leaked in. Therefore, he promptly instructed the departments concerned to allocate funds for repairing it. On a bridge over the (Lu) Jiang, he had a heart-to-heart talk with the fighters guarding the bridge. During the meeting, he found that the fighters were affected by the simple life and humid weather. Then, acting on behalf of the party committee of the region's armed police force, he sent them closed-circuit television sets, solar energy stoves, and power generators so as to improve their well-being.

During his visit to Qamdo, which lasted almost a month, Comrade Wang Tongliang brought with him the concern of the region's armed police force party committee, extending it to fighters whenever he visited. The fighters were so profoundly touched that they said that during his trip, the commander had solved problems in a down-to-earth manner rather than giving them a number of instructions or finishing his trip without solving any problem. This was a work style worth commending.

CSO: 4005/919

END